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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

General SHERIDAN, in a dispatch dated near Berryville on Monday evening, states that he sent General GETTY's division of the 6th Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over the Opequan creek, and they found a rebel force on the west bank. At the same time the other two brigades of cavalry dashed up the Winchester pike, driving the rebel cavalry at a run, and coming in contact with KERSHAW's division, they captured the 8th South Carolina Regiment, our loss being two killed and three wounded.

General AVERILL has re-occupied Martinsburg.

The parties engaged in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have resumed work.

It is expected that the road to Cumberland will be open by next Friday.

A train of cars loaded with forage was sent from Harper's Ferry on Monday to a point within five miles of Martinsburg.

There is trouble among the Democracy of the XV District of this State. They are breaking down under the ponderous weight of the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter.

Colonel Cluseret, after doing General Fremont, his kind benefactor, all the injury he could in the columns of the *New Nation*, now turns round and abuses the General because he declines being rampantly foolish. The French military critic will most likely retire in disgust, as he ought to have done long ago.

$11,050,000 of the bonds on account of the recent loan have been sent off by the Treasury Department.

Yesterday and last evening the people of Buffalo had a vast Union celebration which exceeded anything of the kind in that city for some years. The crowds were immense, the enthusiasm intense and meetings numerous. Cannons and rockets were fired. Roman candles were lighted and buildings were illuminated, as also the people.

It was rumored yesterday that our forces had captured Petersburg, but the Government knows nothing of it, and the story is disbelieved.

John B. Habbins' storage warehouse, No. 110 Washington street, New York, took fire yesterday morning. It was filled with goods, and the loss amounts to $200,000. Insured.

An official dispatch received at Harrisburg from Provost General Fry fixes next Monday for the draft in Pennsylvania. The State will have some twenty thousand men to supply.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels seem to be feeling our lines slightly, but have made no general attack at any point.

Gen Grant has issued an order that all civilians now in his lines in front of Petersburg, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance shall be sent through the lines of the enemy. The order also prohibits the sale of provisions to civilians who refuse to take the oath.

The draft is ordered to take place in Delaware and Maryland on Monday next.

Gov. BROWN, of Ga., has issued a proclamation appointing September 15th as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Gov. WARREN has ordered the Legislature of Alabama, to convene in session on the 26th instant.

A Rebel dispatch dated Macon 8th, says: SHERMAN is reported erecting lines of earthworks form the city and to East Point, and repairing the Augusta railroad.

Another dispatch dated Lovejoy, 5th, says: General GIVEN, with the 6th and 7th regiments of his brigade, were captured in battle at Jonesboro' on Thursday. We lost eight pieces of artillery, and many killed and wounded.

The rebels state, on the 6th, that the tunnel at Tunnel Hill was blown up by Wheeler several days ago.

A rebel telegram from Mobile, received at Richmond and dated 6th, says: There were seven vessels in sight this morning, but only four are to be seen this evening.

Mayor Gunther, of New York, is out in another copperhead manifesto. He is opposed to the American Emigration Company, because, he says, Congress in authorizing it meant Union soldiers. If it had meant rebel soldiers he might have stood it.

Large numbers of troops are passing through New York to the front. 1,100 left that city yesterday. 1,700 at Boston and 800 at New Haven are waiting transportation.

The steamship Vanderbilt is again ready to resume the work of chasing pirates.

It is said that not less than 15,000 men are employed in pushing forward our vessels for the navy.

In Maine 156 towns give a Union majority of 11,918. If the remainder do as well as this the total majority for Coney for Governor will be 20,000.

The Democratic State Convention of Connecticut met at Hartford yesterday. They all go for McClellan.

Gens. Grant and Sherman have addressed letters to the War Department requesting that the men called for by the President must be sent to the field, where their presence alone will give the army and the Government that moral prestige which will do more than a victory towards convincing the enemy that it is really intended to crush the rebellion. Desertions from the enemy's ranks would become more frequent and far more numerous if the men were assured that we had an immense army in the field.

General Sherman has proposed to Hood a truce of ten days to provide for the clearing Atlanta of all persons not of any use to the army. Those taking the oath to be sent North, and those refusing to be sent South. Hood protests in the name of God and Humanity. Gen. Sherman has published stringent orders relative to all persons not in the Government service being in the lines. He gives them proper notice to leave.

The steamship City of Manchester, with one day's later news from Europe, was signalled last evening.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Halifax yesterday with news from Liverpool to the 3d inst.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says "the fall of Atlanta is a bitter pill to swallow, but the thing is done and down it must go, however unpalatable."

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Albany yesterday. Only preliminary business was transacted.

The steamer Luminary was recently fined in $2,500 by Gen. Dana, at Vicksburg, for landing at other than military posts.

The steamship H. V. Gillum, which sailed from New Orleans for Matamoras, foundered on the 1st inst., 120 miles south of the Sabine pass. The passengers were saved.

An extensive land slide, embracing about a quarter of a mile of the levee, ten miles above Baton Rouge, took place a few days ago.

The negro regiment at Memphis is filling up rapidly.

Men Wanted in the Field.

It is to be presumed that the appeal which Lieut. General GRANT and Major General SHERMAN simultaneously send to the War Department, or really to the people of the United States, will be regarded as coming from men who know what they are saying and doing. They know what is needed to crush the rebellion far better than we who remain at home. They ask what the soldiers who have already fought so gallantly ask: "Come and help us to finish up the war — help us to crush out the infernal rebellion, that we may have peace and tranquility." Gen GRANT says men in the field will give us a prestige with the enemy of, more use to us than a victory. Gen. SHERMAN says that the immediate presence of the requisite number of men in the field will assert the power of the Government. They are both right. Let the people testify the power of a great nation by sending forward the men called for. The end is near.

Allegheny City To-night.

The supporters of the Union Cause, and the opponents of the White Feather Party should bear in mind the meeting in Allegheny City to-night. It will organize on Market Square, and good speaking may be expected. The glorious results in Vermont and Maine, and the good news that comes from every quarter, encourage us to do our duty. Let us begin at once.

Lieutenant McCafferty, of the Cincinnati Police, was killed on Tuesday night, by a negro named Huston, when drunk. Huston had lately arrived from Pittsburgh.

Manufacture of Tobacco in Pittsburgh.

ITS UNPARALLELED GROWTH.

NAMES OF THE PRESENT FIRMS.

Number of Pounds Manufactured.

Amount of Revenue Paid.

Some weeks ago we published the report of United States Revenue for District No. 27, from July 1st, 1863, to June 30th, 1864, which showed the fact that tobacco yielded a larger amount of revenue than any one article manufactured in the district. At first glance this may strike the reader as something very strange, to say the least, as it has always been the pride and boast of our people to call Pittsburgh the "Iron City," and one would naturally suppose that her great and multiplied iron manufactories would, from the immense amount of the manufactured article turned out, pay a greater revenue to the government than any other single interest. But such is not the case. Previous to the breaking out of the war, the manufacture of tobacco in Pittsburgh was carried on to some extent; since that time, however, it has grown with giant strides, and now, as the figures prove, is one of the first branches of our local industrial avocations. That tobacco has gone up in price to an almost fabulous price, no one who uses the weed in any of its various forms need be told; yet still the demand and consumption have not abated, but have rather increased. In days gone by Pittsburgh could boast of but two or three tobacco manufactories, and did not then dream that she would once become a prominent tobacco market.

Since those days, Richmond has became a sealed book, and the quantity of oblong oaken packages bearing the brand of favorite firms, in that city, have almost entirely disappeared from the market. The demand, however, for tobacco, as we said before, has become none the less, and in the absence of Richmond from the Union and the market, the manufacturing of tobacco has received great impetus in the North, from the necessity of supplying the demand for the "soothing weed," and Northern brands have obtained a footing in the market, that may continuously dispute the supremacy of Richmond, when again returned to the Union, she desires to return to the market of the North.

In looking over the list of tobacco manufactories, it will be noticed that prior to 1861 there were but ten manufactories in operation. At present they number thirty-eight, showing a nett increase of twenty-eight during three years, in addition to which many of those previously erected have been greatly enlarged and improved. For the following list we are indebted to the *Quarterly Trade Circular* for August:

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES.

Date.	Built by.	Present Owners.
1825	Reese Haines	E. Meyers & Co
1825	George Weyman	Weyman & Son
1828	W & D Rinehart	W & D Rinehart
1832	James A Mazurie	James A Mazurie
1840	J W Taylor	C Taylor
1850	C & H Oyer	Oyer
1850	E Megraw & Co	E Megraw & Co
1850	D O'Donovan	D O'Donovan
1854	Johnst'n & M'Donald	S P Johnston
1857	Martin Heyl	Martin Heyl
1861	R & W Jenkinson	R & W Jenkinson
1861	Wilson, Hays & Co	Wilson, Hays & Co
1862	John Grazier	John Grazier
1862	George Sheffler & Co	George Sheffler & Co
1862	James Murphey	James Murphey
1862	John Fullerton	John Fullerton
1862	Wieman & Co	B Wieman
1862	E Gleason & Co	E Gleason & Co
1862	William Patterson	William Patterson
1863	Mitchell & Brothers	Mitchell & Brothers
1863	P LeGoulon & Co	P LeGoulon & Co
1863	John Lindy	John Lindy
1863	J J Albeitz	J J Albeitz
1863	Andrew Schaub	Andrew Schaub
1863	Nelson & McGinnis	J & A McGinnis
1863	Murtland & Connor	Murtland & Connor
1863	C Parr	Parr and Hughs
1864	R & J H Elton	R & J H Elton
1864	John F Hornish	John F Hornish
1864	L Bishop & Co	Bishop, Ferguson, & Co
1864	McCollister, Baer, & Co	McCollister, Baer, & Co
1864	P H McKenna & Co	P H McKenna & Co
1864	W H Edmond	W H Edmond
1864	John Nath & Co	John Nath & Co
1864	Daniel Haggerty	Daniel Haggerty
1864	Byrne & Boyle	Byrne & Boyle
1864	Haggerty, Johnston, & Co	Haggerty, Johnston, & Co

Messrs. Arnthal and H. C. Witter, Inspectors of Tobacco in the 22d and 23d districts, furnish the following totals of the amount of tobacco manufactured, and the tax paid on the same, in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, from April 1st, 1863, to May 31st, 1864, which cannot fail to be of interest to the general reader:

	Date.	lbs. Manufact'd.	Rev. Tax.
1863.	April,	103,161½	10,700 43
"	May,	130,614	14,266 25
"	June,	77,588	8,057 50
"	July	97,664	11,279 60
"	August,	139,842	17,228 40
"	September,	182,028	22,121 20
"	October,	172,383	21,226 20
"	November,	157,809	20,902 65
"	December,	224,908	29,230 45
1864.	January,	181,061	25,382 85
"	February,	181,365	28,300 65
"	March,	251,935	38,252 05
"	Aril,	193,306	27,452 90
"	May,	219,374	31,248 60

Late Military Intelligence.

A dispatch from Grant's army says that lately when exchanging newspapers, copies of President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation or Gen. Grant's late order relating to rebel deserters have been folded in the papers, and one or two instances have been remarked where great good resulted, individuals receiving the pamphlet coming with it into our line, and claiming pardon and protection.

Early Friday night the rebels in front of the 2d corps strengthened their picket line, making it a weak line of battle, and under cover of night they charged our skirmish line, but were handsomely repulsed with considerable loss in killed and wounded. Twenty or thirty of our men were captured, but the design of the rebels was completely frustrated. We retained possession of the line they coveted or wished to occupy.

This skirmish was sufficient to alarm the entire line, and throw cannon and mortars into convulsions for some hours. After the subsidence of this terrific uproar everything relapsed into the former condition of stillness.

The rebels are said to be burrowing in the ground. A prisoner, captured a few days ago, mentioned two points where they were engaged night and day in undermining our works, and that countermining was going on at another place.

Despatches from the Shenandoah Valley represent that the enemy has weakened his lines to the left of our forces, and is massing towards the Potomac. The fords are at present impassable on account of the rains. The troops, whose time has expired, are re-enlisting with vigor, not singly, but by regiments. General Averill has occupied Martinsburg, and the working parties engaged in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have resumed work. A train of cars loaded with forage was sent from Harper's Ferry, yesterday, to a point within five miles of Martinsburg, and it is confidently expected the road will be open through to Cumberland by next Friday.

It is said that General Grant was preparing for another great movement. It may not result immediately in the crushing of Lee's army and the occupation of Richmond, but we believe it will. At any rate, some desperate fighting will be done. The Army of the Potomac has been very heavily reinforced, and under its present principal director can hardly fail in the great undertaking before it. As soon as Grant strikes hard, Lee will order Early to move to his support as a reserve.

Late News Items.

Two barges, loaded with 45,000 bushels of coal, struck the pier at Steubenville, Tuesday, and sunk.

Mrs. Dr. Zook, of Steubenville, was killed, a few days since, by a horse she was about to catch whirling and striking her on the head.

J. M. Broomall has been nominated for Congress by Chester county Unionists, and Dr. Nathan A. Pennypacker and Wm. B. Waddell for the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

The venerable Doctor Breckinridge has challenged the supporters of McClellan in Kentucky to a public discussion.

A dispatch from Columbus says: It is now somewhat probable that the resolution passed by the Sons of Liberty, to support McClellan, will be rescinded. It has at last been decided by them to await the action of other States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Employees Mustered into Service.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

Appointments of Boards by Secretary of War.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

The employees of the Quartermaster's Department in and around Washington have been organized into seven regiments, five of whites and two of negroes. General Rucker commands the 1st brigade, and Colonel J. J. Dana commands the 2d brigade. All the officers have been regularly commissioned, and company and regimental reports are to be made at the end of each month.

The record of dismissals for the week shows that the army is rid of twenty-one more incompetent officers, among whom are the following: Lieutenant Hermann Sternecker, 18th Illinois, for absence without leave; Lieutenant John Marshall, 6th Ohio Cavalry, for disobedience of orders and wilful neglect of duty; Captain Lemerry, 34th Ohio, for absence without leave, and Lieutenant James H. Taylor, 34th Ohio, for abandonment of his post and gross neglect of duty.

The order dismissing Colonel Llnberg, 108th Ohio, has been revoked, and he is honorably discharged.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War for the organization of Boards to examine officers of Quartermasters, Commissions and Paymasters Departments, under the recent act of Congress.

Gov. Andrew is here, settling the accounts of Massachusets with Gen. Fry's Department.

The 1st National Bank, Pittston, Pa., is designated as a depository of public monies.

Capt. M. S. Littlefield, Jerseyville, Ill., of 21st Colored Regiment, is made General Mustering Officer for the Department of South Carolina, with headquarters at Hilton Head.

The report circulating in some parts of the West, that the 9th Corps has been broken up and merged into other corps, is incorrect.

REBEL NEWS.

Grant Strengthening His Line—Sherman at Atlanta—Destruction of Macon and Western Railroad—Extensive Fortifications—All Quiet at Mobile.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Richmond papers of Saturday last contain the following telegram:

PETERSBURG, Sept 9.

Nothing new here; very little firing has taken place for three days. Grant is perfecting his work on the Weldon Railroad, and pushing his line slowly to the west of the road.

MACON, Sept. 8th.

All quiet along the Georgia front to-day. The main portion of the enemys army is within the fortifications of Atlanta. Sherman is reported erecting lines of earthworks from the city and to East Point, and repairing the Augusta railroad.

MACON, Sept. 9th.

The enemy has burned every cross tie and broken every rail for 15 miles on the Weldon, Macon and Western railroad North of Jonesboro. Our pickets extend six miles beyond Jonesboro, with no enemy in sight except scouting parties. Sherman's forces are massed around Atlanta with no prospect of an advance soon. Our army is again in splendid spirits.

MOBILE, Sept. 9th.

Everything is quiet here to-day.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Rebel papers contain the following telegrams:

LOVEJOY, Sept. 5.

General Given, with the 6th and 7th regiments of his brigade, were captured in battle at Jonesboro on Thursday. We lost eight pieces of artillery and many killed and wounded.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 5.

Three or four thousand from Vicksburg are reported at Big Black river with a pontoon and five day's rations. Gen. Dick Taylor is here and is reported to have assumed command of this department. The Yankees have all left northern Mississippi.

MACON, Sept. 6.—Our advices are that the tunnel at Tunnel Hill was blown up by Wheeler several days ago.

MOBILE, Sept. 6.—All is quiet. There were seven vessels in sight this morning, but only four are to be seen this evening.

MACON, Sept. 7.—Governor Brown issued a proclamation yesterday appointing September 15th a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 7.—Gov. Watts has ordered the Legislature of Alabama to convene in session on the 26th inst.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION AT BUFFALO.

Immense Procession and Enthusiasm.

Half a Dozen Crowded Meetings.

BUILDINGS ILLUMINATED, &c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14, p. m.

The Republican Union celebration and ratification called together the largest number of people seen here for some years, at any one time. The procession this evening composed of delegates from various wards of this city, and from towns and cities near here, was very large. They paraded through some of the principal streets to the music of bands the cheers of the crowd, and the firing of cannon, rockets, roman candles, &c. A number of buildings were illuminated and dressed with flags. Afterwards the meetings were held at St. James Hall, the Opera House and American Hall which were all crowded.

Meetings had to be extemporized in the street and a number of distinguished speakers addressed these, among whom were Col. Hamilton, of Virginia, Gilbert Hamm., and others. The day has been quite stormy which interfered with the arrangements somewhat.

RECRUITS HURRYING TO THE FRONT.

The Steamship Vanderbilt Ready Again.

15,000 Men at Work on Naval Machinery.

NEW YORK, September 14.

Large numbers of recruits and substitutes go to the front to-day. 1,100 are going from Hart's Island alone. There are 1,700 in Boston and 800 at New Haven, awaiting transportation.

The steamship Vanderbilt, which has been in this port for a long time refitting, is again ready for sea. The improvements will probably enable her to increase her ordinary high rate of speed, and it is considered likely she will resume her search for rebel privateers.

It is reported that about 15,000 men are constantly working on the machinery of the hundred or more new vessels, wooden and ironclad, now constructing for the Navy Department. The intention is to prevent the delays so usual in consequence of the non-completion of machinery.

Disastrous Fire in New York.

Damage $200,000.

NEW YORK, September 14.

John B. Habbins' storage warehouse, 110 Washington street, took fire this morning. It was filled with goods, and the loss amounts to $200,000; insured.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

Gold opened at an advance on yesterday's closing prices, and subsequently declined, the tone of the market being weak. The market is very largely overstocked, and the purchases to cover shorts are quite large. A considerable rise was expected this morning under purchases to cover the sale of two or three days ago, and the non-realization and expectation produced an apprehension that the market is about to take another downward leap. The fluctuations to-day were from 257½ to 255. A rumor that Grant had taken Petersburg sent it down to 225, At 4230 o'clock advanced to 228.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

HARTFORD, CT., Sept. 14.

The Democratic State Convention to-day was fully attended, and enthusiastic for McClellan.

From General Sheridan.

SPLENDID ACTION.

REBEL REGIMENT CAPTURED.

Splendid Charge by Our Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

The following has just been received from General Sheridan:

NEAR BERRYVILLE—7 P. M., } September 13, 1864.

This morning I sent General Getty's division of the 6th corps with two brigades of cavalry to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road over the Opequan Creek. Rhode's, Remsan's, Gordon's, and Wharton's divisions were found on the west bank. At the same time Generals Wilson's and Mackintosh's brigades of cavalry dashed up the Winchester pike and drove the rebel cavalry at a run, and come in contact with Kershaw's division, charged it, and captured the 8th South Carolina regiment, sixteen officers, one hundred and forty-five men and its battle flag, and Col. Hennegan commanding a brigade, with a loss of only two men killed, and three wounded.

Great credit is due to Gens. Wilson and Mackintosh, and the 3d New York, and the 2d Ohio regiments. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the 2d Mass., brigade made a charge on the right of the line and captured an officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnoisance is very light.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN.

From General Averill.

Operations Near at Hand.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.

The Special Correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, dated HEADQUARTERS, in the field, Sept. 13, says:

"The military situation still remains unchanged, but I am of the opinion that there will shortly be a resumption of active operations. General Averill has reoccupied Martinsburg, and the parties engaged in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad have resumed work. A train of cars loaded with forage was sent from Harper's Ferry yesterday to a point within five miles of Martinsburg. It is confidently expected that the road will be opened to Cumberland next Friday."

GENS. GRANT AND SHERMAN CALL FOR MEN.

They Must Have Them Forthwith.

The Government to Assert its Power.

The People to Sustain it.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, September 14.}

To Major General Dix:

Lieutenant General Grant telegraphs to this Department, in respect to the draft, as follows:

CITY POINT, Sept. 13—10,30 o'clock, A. M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

We ought to have the whole number of men called for by the President in the shortest possible time.

Prompt action in filling our armies will have more effect on the enemy than a victory over them.

They profess to believe, and make their men believe, that there is a party in the North in favor of recognizing Southern Independence, and that the draft cannot be enforced.

Let them be undeceived.

Deserters come into our lines daily who tell us that the men are nearly universally tired of the war, and that desertions would be much more frequent, but they believe peace will be negotiated after the Presidential election.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The following telegram has been received from General Sherman on the same subject:

ATLANTA, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 13.

Hon. E. M. SAINTON, Secretary of War:—I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced.

1st. We need the men.

2d They come as privates with their experienced officers already on hand.

3d. Because the enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in the same subject equal to the occasion. Our government though a Democracy should, in times of trouble and danger, be able to wield the power of a great nation.

All well.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

The draft is ordered to commence in all the States and districts where the quota is not filled by volunteers, on Monday, the 19th, and will go on until completed. Volunteers and substitutes will be received and credited to as late a period as possible.

Volunteering is still progressing with vigor in most of the States.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GRANT ON CIVILIANS.

They are Ordered to Take the Oath

NO FIGHTING YET.

The War Department are Giving Information.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The *Post's* Washington special says advices from the army of the Potomac state that the rebels seem to be feeling our lines slightly, but have made no general attack at any point.

General Grant has issued an order that all civilians now in his lines in front of Petersburg, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, shall be sent through the lines of the enemy. The order also prohibits the sale of provisions to civilians who refuse to take the oath.

The draft is ordered to take place in Delaware and Maryland on Monday next.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Officers who left Grant's headquarters yesterday, report that nothing was going on except occasional shelling and picket assaults. The recent order of the War Department against subordinates giving information is carried to the extreme of withholding the dates of the death of deceased soldiers, thus keeping back payment of insurance.

Col. Cluseret Denounces Gen. Fremont.

A Squabble over the "New Nation"

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Col. Cluseret, editor of the *New Nation*, publishes a card in which he denounces General Fremont and the National Pathfinder's Association. He claims that he has been deceived by Gen. Fremont and made a dupe of; that Gen. F. has a bargain by which the control of the *New Nation* is to be taken away from him, Cluseret, and claims that the paper belongs to him.

The Capture of Petersburg Rumored.

The Government Knows Nothing of It.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has the following special:

There was a rumor current that Petersburg has been captured by our forces. The Government has no advices to that effect, and the rumor is generally discredited.

Another Copperhead Testimony from Mayor Gunther.

NEW YORK, September 14.

Mayor Gunther has sent a letter to the American Emigration Society, refusing his sympathy or support, on the ground that the Act of Congress under which the Association was organized is, in his judgment, for an unlawful purpose. His wife was a Lutheran, and should have been called a bath, under fraudulent pretenses, to enlist foreigners.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Sept. 14.

The steamship Arabia, with three days later news, arrived this evening from Liverpool September 3, A. M.

The cotton market has advanced 3/4d. for American, but is easier for other descriptions, closing dull and unchanged. Authorized quotations are middling Orleans 30d. The stock in port is estimated at 25,100 bales, of which 10,000 are American. The Manchester market is irregular, and prices still declining; breadstuffs dull, and prices declining.

Further from Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 14.

Returns from 156 towns give Coney for Gov. a majority of 11,918. If the Union majority in the remainder of the State is equal in proportion, Coney's majority will reach 20,000.

THE NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

$11,550,000 of the bonds on account of the recent loan have been sent off by the Treasury Department.

From General Sherman.

Hood Accuses Sherman of Cruelty.

ALL CITIZENS TO LEAVE ATLANTA.

SHERMAN'S STRINGENT ORDERS.

No Chance For Sutlers or Traders.

NOBODY WANTED BUT SOLDIERS

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.

The *Journal's* special correspondence from Atlanta, of the 10th, contains a congratulatory order from Sherman, recounting his victories, and an agreement between Sherman and Hood for a ten day's truce at Rough and Ready, on the Macon Railroad and the country around it, enclosed by a circle of two miles radius, from September 12, to enable the people of Atlanta to remove to points South.

Hood's reply to Sherman, of the 9th, says: "Permit me to say the unprecedented measure you propose, transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to my attention in this dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity, I protest, believing you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people."

Hood writing to James M. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, says: "I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardships and misery that must be brought upon your people by the extraordinary order of the Federal Commander."

The letter from Sherman to Hood was not obtainable, but the following items from a notice issued by the Mayor, by permission of Gen. Sherman, will give an idea thereof:

All citizens are required to leave Atlanta, and proceed either South or North. The Government will furnish transportation South as far as Rough and Ready, or North as far as Chattanooga. All citizens may take their moveable property with them. Transportation will be furnished for all moveables. Negroes who wish to do so may go with their masters. Other male negroes will be put in the Government employ, and the women and children will be sent out of the lines.

Sherman's order of the fourth inst., commences:

The city of Atlanta being necessary for warlike purposes will at once be vacated by all except the armies of the United States and the civilian employees as may be retained by the proper departments of the Government, and concludes by stating that proper time and just arrangements will be made to supply to the troops of all articles they may need over and above clothing, provisions, etc., to be furnished by the Government; and also protect whatever will traders, manufacturers, or sutlers be allowed to settle in the limits of fortified places, and if they manage to come in short of this the Quarter-master will take their stores and appropriate them to the use of the army, and deliver the parties or other unauthorized citizens who thus place their individual interests above that of the United States, in the hands of some Provost Marshal, to be put to labor on the forts or corduroying the roads of the regiments or batteries already in service. The same general principles will apply to all military posts south of Chattanooga.

THE LATEST FROM ATLANTA VIA RICHMOND.

Richmond papers of Monday contain the following latest despatches from below Atlanta:

MACON, September 10.

A flag of truce was received by Gen. Hood yesterday from Sherman, in which the latter states that he ordered Atlanta cleared of all white inhabitants. Those taking the oath would be sent North of the Tennessee River, and those who did not would be sent South. An armistice of ten days was proposed by Sherman to carry out the order. Gen. Hood accepted the armistice, but denounced the order as barbarous.

MOBILE, September 10.

Nothing of interest has transpired below to-day. General Hood telegraphs General Bragg that Wheeler destroyed the railroad and bridges on the Nashville Railroad, and then worked down on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and destroyed fifty miles of the Tennessee Railroad; also, several bridges and much property. He reports that in every fight he has been successful.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:—"The fall of Atlanta is a bitter pill to swallow, but the thing is done, and down it must go, however unpalatable."

From Cairo and Below.

THE LUMINARY FINED $2,500.

Foundering of the Steamship H. V. Gillum.

NO LIVES LOST.

A LAND SLIDE AT BATON ROUGE.

CAIRO, September 14.

The steamer Luminary, from New Orleans on the 7th, has arrived.

The Luminary was fined twenty-five hundred dollars by General Dana, at Vicksburg, for landing at other than a military post on her previous trip.

Official returns from the elections in the parish of New Orleans on the 5th, give a majority of 5,874 for the New Constitution out of a vote of 5,463.

The steamship Creole sailed for New York on the 7th. The steamer A. W. Gillum, which sailed from New Orleans for Matamoras, laden with lumber and 38 passengers, foundered on the 1st instant, 120 miles south east of the Sabine pass. The passengers sustained themselves fifty hours on a raft when they were rescued by the United States steamer Circassian and the steamer Corna, the Gillum was owned and commanded by Capt. L. H. Mott, son of Dr. Mott, of New York. She was insured.

An extensive land slide embracing a quarter of a mile of the levee, ten miles above Baton Rouge, took place some days ago.

PROVISIONS—Firm; stocks light. Sales of sugar the past week are estimated to 400 hhds. Louisiana and Cuba at 23@24 for fair to fully fair.

The negro regiment organizing at Memphis is filling up rapidly.

The Condition of the Crops.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

The following is from the Department of Agriculture, showing the condition of the principal Fall crops on the 1st of September. The last regular monthly report on the condition of the crops having been made on the 1st of August, when the Fall crops had just commenced, it was desirable to ascertain their extent and effect on the Fall crops at the earliest moment, hence a circular was addressed to correspondents returnable on the 1st of September. These have been received. The questions asked have no reference to the amount of these crops, because the growth was not at all completed on the return.

Correspondents state that the Fall will not be out of danger from frost before from the 25th to 30th September; hence there can be no certain report made of the amount of these crops until returns, to be sent on 1st September, have been received. The returns now before reported refer to the condition of the Fall crops, and the injuries they have received up to the 1st of September. They are as follows, and below the common average condition, such as seen in the crop of 1862; in Michigan, 3 10 or 35 per cent; in Maryland, 3 10; Missouri 2½ tenths; N. H., N. Y., N. J., and Nebraska, two-tenths each; Pennsylvania and Illinois, ⅗ of a tenth each; West Virginia, ⅘ of a tenth; whilst Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Iowa are a full average. The returns show that the injuries are such as to show that the condition is below an average.

LEE REINFORCED BY CONSCRIPTS.

They Belong to the Deserting Persuasion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

There is no news of special interest from the Army of the Potomac.

The movements of the enemy on our left front have been strongly fortified recently. It is stated by deserters that Lee's army has been strengthened by soldiers from various points, and by a large number of conscripts, who, it appears, have deserting proclivities.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Boyd is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Ohio, and Colonel J. H. Ferrie, Chief Quartermaster of the Department at Louisville.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The steamship City of Manchester, with one day's later European news via Queenstown, is signalled.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Sept. 13.

FLOUR—Steady with a good demand.
WHEAT—Quiet.
CORN—Better demand. Sales of 1l. at $1 46@1 50.
CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 55@57c; wheat 13c; corn 11¼ to New York.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 14.

FLOUR—Active.
WHEAT—Active at $1,95½@1,98 for No. 1, and $1,92@1,95 for No. 2.
CORN—Active and advanced 1c, and sales at $1,82½@1,83 for No. 1, and $1,81@1,82 for No. 2.
OATS—Firm and advanced 1½c, with sales at 66c for No. 1, and 64c for No. 2.
WHISKY—Advanced 1@2c.
FREIGHTS—Steady.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls; Wheat, 57,000 bus.; Corn, 25,000 bush.; Oats, 80,00 bush.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bush.; Corn, 39,000 bush.; Oats, 10,000 bush.

City Intelligence.

RELIGIOUS.

Synod of Pittsburgh U. P. Church.

The Synod of the Pittsburgh U. P. Church met in Cannonsburg, Pa., on the 1st of Sept. ult. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. S. Taggart, Moderator, from 2 Cor. 1: 3-4. The Synod was constituted, with prayer; after which the roll was made out.

Rev. James Prestley, D. D., was chosen Moderator. Rev. S. Taggart was granted leave of absence to attend the funeral of a relative killed in the army. Correct rolls of the several Presbyteries were ordered to be furnished to the clerk. Rev. Dr. Riddle President of Jefferson College was invited to a seat as corresponding member. Rev. D. S. Littell was chosen Assistant clerk.

The Synod accepted an invitation to hold its sittings in the chapel of the College. Arrangements were reported for the observance of the Lord's Supper. Synod closed with prayer.

SECOND DAY.—Synod met, and the usual order of business was attended to. Standing Committees were appointed, and the reports of the various Presbyteries were read.

The Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary reported that they were present at the close of its last term, and the attendance of the members was better than heretofore. They deplored the death of Dr. Hanna, whose place in the Board is still vacant; they were satisfied with the examination, which gave evidence of the success of the professors, and the improvement of the students, the irregular attendance of students upon the exercises was to be deplored, and should be remedied; to do this it was ordered that reasons for absence should henceforth be given to the senior professor, who is instructed to transmit them to the Presbytery, who are to act in the case. The Board approved the efforts to endow the Seminary. There is a shameful tardiness in many of the congregations in their contributions to the endowment fund. The deficiency this year is $990, and the debt continues unabated; if the small sum of seven cents a member could be raised, it would afford ample funds to meet all present expenses. Surely Pastors and Sessions would try to raise that amount. Mr. Gracey was re-elected Treasurer of the Board. It was recommended that the Church Records be handed to the President of the Board of Publication, to be deposited in the fire-proof safe connected with their building. It was necessary that the Synod should fill the vacancy in the Board caused by the death of Rev. Dr. Hanna.

The report of the Committee on endowment of the Theological Seminary was then read.

The Committee on Finance reported that the Presbytery of Westmoreland was deficient $15. Chartiers had overpaid for the current year $21, which reduced their last year's deficiency to $17; the Presbytery of Monongahela was deficient $25; the Presbytery of Conhemaugh is deficient on the apportionment of last year to the amount of $43, and has paid $67 80 on the apportionment of the current year. No report from the Presbyteries of Big Spring and Frankfort.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Financial Agents of those Presbyteries that are deficient be urged to forward the amount of the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

The Chicago and the Hartford Conventions.

The Chicago Convention is the old Hartford Convention revived. Both were composed of factions of parties, and neither of them was a fair sample of the party whose respectable name it assumed. They were both in opposition to the administration of the government of the United States, and both strongly suspected of being in sympathy with the enemies who were seeking, by bloody war, to overthrow that government. The aims, measures, temper and talk of both were adverse to the union and peace of the country, by fomenting discords among its friends, and by encouraging its enemies with hopes of success.

Fifty years ago our country was engaged in a war with England. The Democratic party, then called Republicans, was the war party, the Federalists being in the opposition. A small faction of the Federalists, in two or three States, held their noted Convention at Hartford, in 1814. In 1864 a faction of the Democrats held their Convention in Chicago, during a war of more formidable magnitude and of more bitter malignity against the existence of our government than that of 1814. These were peace conventions! And such "sucking doves" as VALLANDIGHAM and Captain RYNDERS, in the Chicago Convention, are shocked—actually shocked—that the government of the country should be defended by arms. It is really comical to see the ultra, radical, "original," unterrified Democracy rejoicing in the name of "peace men," which they have applied, as the most biting epithet, to their political opponents, ever since the Hartford Convention. But this peace cry is seriously revolting to every patriotic heart when it is heard in the midst of sectional, insurrectionary, bloody war for the destruction of our government, and especially when the shout of victory won by our troops is ringing through the land.

The great political misfortune of being out of power—that is, out of office—was a severe strain upon the temper of the Chicago Conventionists. It gave a vinegarish thwang to their sweetest peace talks. From the opening speech of Gov. SEYMOUR to the laying of the last plank in their platform—the insulting flattery to our brave soldiers—this affliction seems to have pressed heavily on them; and the recovery of party power appears to have been quite as interesting and sweet an aspiration as the peace of the country.

A comparison, which it is proposed to exhibit, will show clearly that the Peace party of 1814 is reproduced in the Peace party of 1864, and that the Hartford Convention is the true exemplar of the Chicago Convention—only that the latter is a good deal *more so*.

The Hartford Convention never seemed to get a clear view of the English enemy, except when he invaded the New England coast and bombarded or burned the New England towns. The Chicago Convention is near-sighted too, and can recognize no enemy farther off than Washington. Both ignore the real causes of war, and both lay the blame on the Government, and both shield, with an expressive and significant silence, the guilty parties that caused the terrible crime. The style of the late Convention and its adherents, on these points, is fresh and familiar. Their whole platform, to say nothing of speeches, is full of objurgation of the Government. It sounds more like a preamble to a declaration of war, than a peace document. The declaration of war against the British in 1812 does not contain so many or such grave allegations against that Government as this platform does against our own. The Hartford Convention must surely have been their copy. It speaks of "abuses, reduced to a system, pervading every department of Government, and spreading corruption through every region of the State; and these clothed with the forms of law and enforced by an Executive whose will is their source." It says the "high state of public happiness has undergone a miserable and afflicting change, through the prevalence of a weak and profligate policy." It rings the same changes that the Chicago Conventionists do, on "the lust and caprice of power, the corruption of patronage, heavy taxes, wasteful expenditures, unjust and ruinous wars, &c." Again, they say: "It was to be hoped that the rulers of these States would not make such disastrous haste to involve their infancy in the embarrassments of old and rotten institutions; yet all this they have done; and their conduct calls loudly for their dismission and disgrace;" "violations of the Constitution;" "deliberate, dangerous and palpable infractions of the Constitution, effecting the *sovereignty of a State* and the liberties of the people;" "a deliberate and extensive system for effecting a combination among certain States, by exciting local jealousies and ambition;" "the infraction of the judiciary authority and rights, by depriving judges of their offices;" "*hostility to Great Britain;*" these are among the charges, in their own words, that the Hartford peace men brought against the Government. The sentiments of the Chicago Conventionists might be expressed by the same words.

The above quotations are from the published report of the Convention: in partisan speeches and newspapers the same things were expressed, with more plainness and roughness of style than would be consistent with the dignity of a deliberative body—*in those days.* The Chicago Convention, it must in justice be admitted, did not allow its privilege of vituperation to be perceptibly impaired by any such old prudery.

The *Peace* cry of this new party, or this old party revived after a sleep of fifty years, is only an electioneering expedient. They must have something to put on their campaign banners. They do not like to inscribe on them, "*For Slavery,*" or, "*God speed the Rebellion,*" or, "*Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!*" and so, they choose the sweet name of "Peace," which *covers* their whole ground; that is, embraces it, and, at the same time, *conceals* it.

"Ah, that deceit should steal such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous visor hide deep vice."

How sincerely they desire peace is shown by their rage on the detection of their plot for secretly arming their deluded partisans to resist the draft and to prevent free and peaceable voting at the polls. The only logical use of the Peace doctrine in the Platform is a curiosity. How pacific and appropriate to Toryish character, and soothing to British feeling that would have sounded in the old Revolution—say just after the surrender of Cornwallis: *Resolved*, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after *five* years of failure to secure our independence by the experiment of war, peace should be restored at the earliest practicable moment on the basis of *in statu quo ante bellum*, and that the people should follow the illustrious example of the Convention by prostrating themselves at the feet of their former, and yet gracious sovereign. It is presumed that the Convention have some assurance, since they are so confident of a peaceful issue, that Mr. DAVIS will receive the United States back to his favor.

The White Flag Party.

The Democratic party has forfeited the name it had so justly won, from the days of JEFFERSON to JACKSON, of "the war and Union party," and under their late platform may now be justly called "the white flag party." They hoist the flag of surrender, and ask for an armistice, which, of course, would be a withdrawal of our troops from the rebellious States. They ask, then, that Mobile, the Confederate Sabastopol, which now lies at the mercy of the Union guns, should be abandoned by the withdrawal of our fleet—that Atlanta, the great Western stronghold which seemed to defy and mock all efforts for its reduction, should be surrendered to its defeated, discouraged, flying, and demoralized defenders—that the siege of Petersburg, Richmond, Charleston, and the blockade of Southern ports, should be raised, and GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, and their officers, men, and our brave tars, should retire. They ask this in the name of peace—that they may be permitted to "lick the hand that smites them."

What would be the effect of the withdrawal of our troops from the rebellious States? This is an important question, and one that must be answered by every voter in this land. It is a question of life and death to the nation, and it is to be hoped it will be well considered. An armistice at this time would be equivalent to an acknowledgement of the right of secession and the independence of the Southern Confederacy. Shall we call back our armies from the fields made historic by the blood of our brothers, sons and fathers, who have laid down their lives for their country? Call them back, "with arms reversed and with muffled drums," and when they arrive, dismiss them to their homes to the tune of the "Rogue's March," while their torn banners of glory are trailing the dust? This is what you are asked to do by the Chicago Convention. The consequences of thus raising the white flag would be disastrous—it would be the destruction of our Union, finally and irretrievably. By doing this, we would give opportunity to the rebels to re-possess all the territory we now control in the disaffected States, and they would refuse to agree to any propositions we might make either for the old Union, or for a re-construction. They would say to us "Recognize our independence or we will fight you." Rivers of blood would be the consequence. The same spirit which could bring about such a result, would sow the seeds of discord in the remaining States, and we should be cut up, either into several petty confederacies, as was proposed at the Niagara Conference or dissolved into independent States, without any general government. This would subject us to continual strife, as has been the case in Mexico. The rebels of the South, in the event of an armistice, would taunt us with having had victory within our grasp, but that we were too cowardly to follow it up. They would then become insolent if not independent, and dictate such terms as they might see proper in any articles of peace. None but a coward or a traitor acting in concert with the leaders of the South will ask for other than an honorable peace, secured by the rebels grounding the weapons of their rebellion, and asking for the clemency and protection of the government they had outraged. JEFF. DAVIS has time and again repeated that the only terms he could treat with us was by the withdrawal of our army and navy from their territory and ports, and a recognition of Southern Independence. The white flag party, notwithstanding this, and the fact that the rebellion is just tottering to its fall, still cry out for the privilege of soliciting a peace. Death to our Union lies crouching beneath the success of their platform. A permanent peace with the integrity of the Union lies in the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and a vigorous prosecution of the war for a brief time longer. Which do you choose?

We observe that the Chicago press are crying aloud, what shall they do to be saved from the Draft. Pittsburgh solved that question two weeks ago, by filling her quota almost to the last man. Having once resolved to do it, it proved to be a comparatively easy matter. We advise Chicago to make the resolve. Certainly the city that could resolve to deal in nothing but greenbacks, and that does so much towards regulating the affairs of the country, can do as much as that.

IN the military field General MCCLELLAN was famous for taking care of his rear, as though retreat and disaster were far more in his mind than advance and victory. On this principle he is now acting in the political field, by holding on to his commission as Major-General, the pay attached to which he no doubt has calculated will come very handy after the election.

THE GREAT FALL.—Atlanta falls, gold falls, the hopes of the White Feather party fall—the two latter the consequence, mainly, of the first.

THE Prairies of Illinois are on fire—the fire of patriotism blazing for LINCOLN and JOHNSON—nothing worse.

What a Contrast!

Very unfortunate is it for Gen. McClellan that just on the appearance of his letter of acceptance should appear the letters from Generals Grant and Sherman, and the speech of Gen. Hooker. Grant, and Sherman, and Hooker call things by their right names—rebels. Gen. McClellan talks about our "adversaries." Grant says the rebels' "only hope is in a divided North," but their "end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves." Hooker says "we must whip this rebellion into subjection, "fight first and treat afterwards." General McClellan comes with his letter taking a place by the side of such men as Vallandigham and Long, whose boast it is that they never voted a dollar for this war; accepting a place on the ticket with Pendleton, who, in Congress, called upon representatives to let the "seceding States depart in peace;" he comes to whine about the conduct of the war, not to tell us how to end it; talks softly about our "adversaries;" and advises to watch when our "adversaries" are "ready," and then educate our statesmanship to secure peace. What says Hooker about the time for making peace? "There can be no hope of peace as long as a rebel can be found with arms in his hands." What a contrast between the mode of these three Generals who fight the rebel foe, and the General who, in the early part of the war, lent himself to fight political battles. Grant comes with the tread of majesty, right straight ahead, to beat down all foes: McClellan hops and skips about to catch this smile, and shun that frown, wires in here and squirms out there; a mousing politician with soldier clothes on. One is "Unconditional Surrender," and the other is "Little Mac."—*Cleveland Herald.*

The new Italian iron-clad frigate Re don Luigi de Portogno, built by W. H. Webb, sailed from New York on Tuesday for Genoa.

Testimony of Soldiers.

The Chicago platform and its nominee do not appear to find any more favor in the army than at home among the people. On the Peace question, we think the testimony of soldiers who are constantly coming in contact with the rebels is most valuable. Our soldiers cannot possibly prefer to prolong their absence from comfortable homes and kind friends, but they do not desire to throw away all the work they have done, to give up the ground they have made, and to acknowledge that they would have been better at home than fighting down the rebellion. Let us see what they have to say.

An officer in the Army of the Potomac, in a private letter to a friend, says:

In a talk with a Rebel prisoner he said to me, 'Give us a cessation of hostilities only for three months, and we *can then fight you for three years longer!* But no matter how long we have a cessation of hostilities, the end will be the same. You have either to conquer us, or we to conquer you.' This Rebel was frank; and now is it not disgraceful, humiliating and cowardly to talk of a cessation of hostilities at this present time, when the Rebels are truly on their last legs. All that is wanting is fifty thousand good fresh men, sent here to assist our tired and worn-out army. Firmly believe—and this is the belief of our entire army—that with only fifty thousand fresh men sent here, Grant would soon be in Richmond. Our situation is now so firm and safe that no Rebel army can disturb us. But we need fresh troops, and that immediately.

"I have not seen the first man who is in favor of a 'cessation of hostilities.' No, no. 'Fight on' is now the word. Every man here sees and knows the condition of the Rebel army, and it cannot hold out when fifty thousand fresh troops are brought against it.

Another officer who has served long and faithfully in the same army, writes to his private friends thus:

I suppose you would like to know what the army thinks about McClellan? Well, as far as I can learn, and there is a good amount of talk on the subject, McClellan has lost about all his army friends since he connected himself with the Copperheads and Peace men. The nominations made at Chicago will receive very little support from the soldiers. They cannot see how they can vote for both war and a peace man. The cry with them is we want all the Rebels lay down their arms, and are willing to take what terms we are willing to give them. Men who a month since were strong for McClellan now call him a traitor. Abe will receive nine out of ten votes in the army. Massachusetts regiments are all for him. The Western troops are the same. Little Mac lost a friend in the army when he was put up by the Peace Convention.

The following extract is from a letter written by a soldier to a friend at home. The soldier was formerly a BELL-EVERETT man:

I feel that our cause is *as just now* as it was *righteous in the beginning*, and who of the Democrats doubted that? Yes, the principle is still the same. To talk of peace to distract the North hope there will be no peace until the last rebel is subdued; and for Copperheads, *never*, neither in this world or in the world to come! Atlanta is ours. One by one the strongholds are taken, and when taken always held. Shall we give up while victory crowns our efforts, and let the rivers of blood be wasted? No! Fight it out! Victory, or Death! If not victory, then a living death. Which shall we choose? I hope to live to vote a good, clean, Lincoln, Abolition, Black Republican ticket. I am proud of all three of the names. McClellan did well enough in the army, but he committed suicide when relieved, and now he is dead and buried. He has no more political grave. Poor Mac—he is a cat's paw in the hands of a monkey to rake peace out of chaos!

A LETTER from a re-enlisted soldier of the 2d Mass., Regiment, in the General Hospital at Chattanooga, says Gen. Sherman's army goes in for no compromise with the rebels. He writes:

"We have been travelling through the swamp since the war commenced. We have got nearly through it, and let us keep on until we come out on dry land on the other side. This army will roll up such a vote for President Lincoln as will make the eyes of the copperheads stick out a foot. We believe that the rebels are about "played out," and are now anxiously awaiting the result of our next Presidential election, in the hope that something will turn up to their advantage. The belief in this army is that the rebellion will 'cave in' with the next election."

These are the words of men in whose faces General MCCLELLAN dares to look with the Chicago platform in his hand, and his arraignment of the Administration in his letter. LITTLE MAC was to do big things with the army vote, hence the peace men gave him the nomination. In doing this the peace men did more for him than the soldiers are willing to do.

The Crops in Western Pennsylvania.

A careful investigation of the estimates based on the crops of last year has led us to the conclusion that the crops this year will fall considerable below an average in Western Pennsylvania.

ALEGHENY COUNTY.—Wheat and corn are an average; oats and rye good; potatoes, hay and apples, half a crop, as compared with last year.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—Wheat two-thirds; corn and oats average; rye and potatoes, three-fourths; hay, one-half; and apples, good crop.

BEAVER COUNTY.—Wheat and corn, half a crop; oats and rye, two-thirds; potatoes, half; hay, two-thirds; and apples an average crop.

BUTLER COUNTY.—Wheat and corn, average; oats, ½; rye, good; potatoes, average; hay, good, and apples an average crop.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—Wheat, ⅔ corn, average; oats, ⅔ rye, good; potatoes, ⅔; hay, ⅔, and apples an average crop.

CLARION COUNTY.—Wheat, corn and oats, ⅓ rye, good; potatoes and hay, ½; apples, half a crop.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—Wheat, ⅔; corn, ½; oats, average; rye, good; potatoes, ½; hay ⅔, and apples an average crop.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Wheat, ⅔, corn, ½; oats, good; rye, average; potatoes, ⅓; hay ⅔, and apples an average crop.

ERIE COUNTY.—Wheat average, corn good, oats, two-thirds, rye good, potatoes, average, hay two-thirds, and apples an average crop.

ELK COUNTY.—Wheat a little ralsed, but good, corn and oats good, rye, two-thirds, potatoes, good, hay, two-thirds, and apples one-half a crop.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—Wheat three-fourths, corn good, oats, two-third, rye and potatoes good, hay two-thirds, and apples a good crop.

FOREST COUNTY.—Wheat one-half, oats one-half, corn two-thirds, rye good, potatoes and hay one-quarter, and apples an average crop.

GREEN COUNTY.—Wheat average, corn two-thirds, oats and rye good, potatoes one-fourth, hay three-fourths, and apples half a crop.

INDIANA COUNTY.—Wheat two-thirds, corn average, oats three-fifths, rye good, potatoes, three-fourths, hay one-half, and apples an average crop.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Wheat ⅔, corn and apples average, oats ⅔, rye good, potatoes ¾, and hay half a crop.

MERCER COUNTY—Wheat ¼, corn, potatoes and apples an average; oats ⅓, rye little raised but good: hay ⅓ a crop.

MCKEAN COUNTY—Wheat, little raised but good; corn and oats good; rye ⅔, potatoes, apples and hay ½ a crop.

PIKE COUNTY.—Wheat, corn, oats, rye and hay good; potatoes ¼ and apples an average crop.

POTTER COUNTY—Wheat, oats, potatoes and apples, average; corn and rye good; hay ½ a crop.

VENANGO COUNTY—Wheat, corn and rye, average; oats, hay and apples ½, and potatoes ⅔ of a crop.

WARREN COUNTY—Wheat ½, corn and apples good, oats, rye and potatoes ⅔, and hay ⅓ of a crop.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Wheat and corn, average; oats, two-thirds; rye very good, potatoes one-half, hay and apples good crops.

WESTMORELAND COUNKY.—Wheat, corn, rye and oats below average, potatoes average, hay and apples half a crop.

The barley crop, in all the counties, with but few exceptions, is reported good, but little raised.

There was reasonably good growing weather until June, when the drought commenced and continued up to the middle of August, at which time our crop "statistics" were compiled. The late rains may somewhat change for the better the prospects of the potato yield, but to no great extent. A general complaint is made that the early spring potatoes took a second growth, which of course deteriorated the crops. The corn has been benefitted by the late rains to a very marked extent—probably to a full average crop. The buckwheat crop looks vigorous and promising; and should frost be stayed till the first of October, there will be a full average yield; and, as it has been planted largely, will go far toward bringing our annual yield up to the standard of 1863.

The Peace Democracy will Nominate New Candidates.

The *Daily News* of Thursday morning says:—"We are happy in being able to state that preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of Peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy, to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President."

THE New York *Herald* pronounces McClellan "a failure of no common magnitude." It says: "He failed to capture Richmond—no matter how or why. He failed to retain the confidence with which the Government, wholly irrespective of party, regarded him on his first accession to eminent power. Additnally, as perhaps the cause of all his other troubles, he has failed to discriminate between the applause of a coterie and that course which would insure for him the approval and support of the public judgment."

English Views of American Affairs.

English journalists cannot comprehend how it is that Sherman can penetrate the heart of Alabama and Georgia, hundreds of miles from his base of supplies, and maintain his army in active hostilities with the enemy for so great a length of time as he has already done, and with no apparent prospect of being forced to retire. It would have been quite as easy for the Confederates, says the London *Times*, to have forced him back from Chattanooga as it now is from Atlanta. Equally surprised are they at the pertinacious and stubborn resistence, and the vgor of the assaults of Grant at Petersburg and Richmond. The *Times* of August 29th says:

The news from America, though indecisive, continues to be most interesting. The vigor with which this year's campaign has been conducted appears to spread like a conflagration over the vast theater of operations, and the struggle is sustained beyond precedent at each point of interest. Astonishing as it is, it seems that General Grant's efforts are not yet exhausted. No number of reverses seems sufficient to check this pertinacious General. It was but a few days ago that we heard of a repulse so disastrous that a court of inquiry was immediately appointed to investigate its causes, yet this mail informs us that a new and difficult operation has already been commenced.

The new move referred to was that of driving back the enemy on the north bank of the James to within six miles of Richmond, and the repulse of the Federal troops across Deep Bottom, it then goes on to argue that the movement could not have been a direct advance upon the city, as GRANT had given up that line of approach north of the James; but was for the purpose of covering the operations of cutting the canal across the neck of land below Drury's Bluff and Fort Darling. The paper scouts at the idea of the canal, and expresses the opinion that it would prove a failure as that at Vicksburg did. Had the *Times* understood the strategic history of the Vicksburg canal it would be slow to pronounce it a failure. It was never the intention to finish that canal; but under color of doing so, we held all the heavy siege guns in front of the city to annoy the operatives, while we constructed a road between the canal and Milliken's Bend, about six miles above, through the swamps and across the bayous of Louisiana to Grand Gulf, where a portion of Grant's army crossed the Mississippi at the mouth of Black River. Another portion went up the Yazoo to Haines' Bluff, and the two grand Divisions, thus disposed, fought their way till they formed a junction in the rear of that city—thus hermetically sealing it. And all this while the heavy siege and battery guns were kept busy in shelling the batteries on that famous canal. So much by way of explanation.

In speaking of the operations off Mobile, the *Times* of the same date as above, says:

The attempt of Admiral Farragut on Mobile occurs *inopportunely for the South* to distract their attention from Atlanta, and it seems probable that General Beauregard and some of the force with him were intended to reinforce Mobile. The Confederate accounts of the attack on that port are now confirmed from Federal sources, and we are able to form a better conception of the operations. Admiral Farragut is said to have boldly run up under short range, and to have silenced the fort by a tremendous fire of grape and canister. His success was so complete that every ship in his squadron seems to have escaped; the Monitor which was lost had been left to watch Buoy, and not the fort. The severest struggle seems to have been with the little confederate fleet inside the harbor. Three of these were soon disposed of, but a siege of three hours is said to have engaged the whole federal fleet, which consisted of eighteen frigates and monitors, for an hour and a half, surrounding at last only when disabled in her rudder, and in danger of being run down by a "combined movement." If this be true it is one of the most gallant actions of the war, and we shall look with great interest for a description of the vessel which could achieve such a result. The account of the loss on both sides makes the action appear still more extraordinary. The Confederates are said to have lost three hundred men, principally prisoners, in two of the captured vessels, while three hundred and fifty-two are said to have been killed and wounded. We have no further news, except that the federals are said to be marching by land to flank the city,—That is, no doubt, the Mobile and Ohio. The federals, are, probably, no nearer the capture of the city by the occupation of Dauphin Island and Fort Powell, than they were to the capture of Charleston after the occupation of Fort Wagner. But the case would be very different if they could attack the city by land also; and the necessity of guarding against such an attack may have considerable effect upon the operations before Atlanta.

In speaking of the war, the *Times* identifies it with politics, and very justly. The two cannot be separated, at least in the approaching canvass. It says events reveal nothing so distinctly as the incapacity of either belligerent to prevail against the other. Lee is not occupied even; he sends whole divisions both North and South with perfect unconcern, while Grant cannot be driven away; but hovers about Richmond with sufficient force to pounce upon one point after another, and if he falls of success he stubbornly refuses to acknowledge it. These facts are mentioned by the *Times* for the purpose of elucidating political movements in the North. Says that paper:

It is now clear that whereas the Confederates are as unanimous as ever in their resolution to resist, the federals are no longer of the same mind as to the continuance of the attack. There is a strong party desirous of raising the great question of peace or war at the approaching Presidential election. From the description which has been given of their policy, it is obvious that they have no hope of carrying out the peaceful separation from the South if nothing better can be done. The resolution is disguised under a proposal for a convention at which the question may be discussed, but as it is known that the South will insist on independence, those who commence a parley with this view pretend to be prepared to accept the surrender. Now the question is what will be the effects of such events as we witness on the views of the contending parties? The answer will give the Confederates two chances for one. A battle may be either won or lost, or drawn. If the Federals win—if Grant takes Richmond, Sherman Atlanta, and Farragut Mobile—we may anticipate that the Peace party will be discouraged, and their opponents enabled to prosecute the war. If, however, the contest relaxes in the Federals favor before any signal disaster, the war party would be overpowered, while a similar result would probably follow even if neither party won and things remained exactly as they are. A victory of the strong point in favor of the South. If they can only prevent the balance from being turned decisively against them, the advantage of the campaign will be theirs.

In this event, we cannot but anticipate important consequences in the Northern States. It may be admitted that they may be in at present a matter of conjecture, but it appears impossible to imagine that the impending election will not raise the great issue of peace or war in one shape or other. Nobody can well anticipate that Mr. Lincoln would be reelected without a contest, or that the contest would be otherwise than desperate. But a despotism always implies conflicting principles, and Mr. Lincoln's principles have been distinctly pronounced. His policy, as at present avowed, is war—war "to the bitter end," and it is on the party professing similar views that he has hitherto relied for support. But this adoption of the war on the part of one political section leaves the other with no alternative but to adopt, in some shape or other, a policy of peace. It may be transformed or concealed under various disguises, but to this end it must come at last, whoever condemns President Lincoln's policy must virtually condemn the war. It is vain to talk of the prosecution of the war on better military principles or a more skillful plan. All plans and all principles have now been tried. Every general has had his chance in turn, and all have failed alike. McClellan's scientific caution fared no better than Grant's invincible obstinacy, except that under the former commander there was not so great a sacrifice of life. That the war has been wasteful beyond all precedent is perfectly true, and if exceptions were taken to the prodigality with which blood and treasure have been lavished, they might doubtless be sustained. But, though the war might have been managed more cheaply, we do not see how it could have been conducted more vigorously No minister could have raised more men than Mr. Stanton, or more money than Mr. Chase. No chief of the republic could have kept "pegging away" at the war more indefatigably than President Lincoln, or rejected more bluntly all proposals of compromise. If the republicans, with their unsparing efforts, could do nothing against the South, it is not to be imagined that the democrats, with their half-and-half policy could do more. If McClellan is to be their champion, we know already what may be expected. The armies of the North would be more prudently handled, and, after a check, would be more expeditiously withdrawn; but they would certainly make no more impression on the South than the armies of Grant or Hooker.

It appears to us, then, that if the Democratic party make a fight for power they must do it substantially on principles of peace, and the events of the next few weeks will probably enable us to anticipate the result. If either Grant or Sherman should achieve any signal victory or inspirit the North by any important conquest, the peacemists might be deterred from taking the field, and either Mr. Lincoln or the conquering General himself would be left to win. But if the achievements of the campaign which the question may be discussed, but as it is known that the South will insist on independence, those who commence a parley with this view pretend to be prepared to accept the surrender. Now the question is what will be the effects of such events as we witness on the views of the contending parties? The answer will give the Confederates two chances for one. A battle may be either won or lost, or drawn. If the Federals win—if Grant takes Richmond, Sherman Atlanta, and Farragut Mobile—we may anticipate that the Peace party will be discouraged, and their opponents enabled to prosecute the war. If, however, the contest relaxes in the Federals favor before any signal disaster, the war party would be overpowered, while a similar result would probably follow even if neither party won and things remained exactly as they are. A victory of the strong point in favor of the South. If they can only prevent the balance from being turned decisively against them, the advantage of the campaign will be theirs.

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A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, Aug. 15th, says:

"Gen. McClellan continues to be a war Democrat, while the *bulk of the democracy is not simply drooling, but rushing into peace.* New York is always influenced, but the approaching contest it will not be all-powerful. The West and Northwest have become weary of the war,—and the outlying States of the Union, who have borne all the brunt and received none of the profits of the war, are determined either to have a change of policy or a change of Presidents.

"To this great and picturesque hotel, in which Northern and Southern men may meet in freedom and on terms of perfect equality, under the safeguard of the British flag, there is a daily and hourly influx of the leading statesmen, politicians, and "wire-pullers" of the Northern States, to consult with the three or four Southern emissaries in the confidence of Mr. Jefferson Davis, who have temporarily taken up their abode in Canada, and learn from them whether compromise be not possible on any terms, and especially on those of an armistice and a convention of the States.

The London *Herald*, (Derby organ,) of August 31st, seems to sympathize with the rebels pretty strongly. It says:

Pending the great Presidential contest in the North, on which the attention of all men in America is fixed, as upon its results hangs the issue of peace or war for the year 1865, nothing so decisive has occurred lately in the history of the war as to determine the choice of the electors toward either candidate or another. The negative results of the campaign are an argument for the peace democrats. * * * * * * * * The men of the North have now to decide upon their future—choose between four more years of ruin and disaster or peace and separation from a people which only wish to be left alone. A little calm reflection and looking back upon their past will surely convince them that the prospects of the war of subjugation are now utterly desperate.

The *Herald* says, further, that Mr. Adams (American Minister) has addressed to the Chairman of the "Union and Emancipation Society" of Manchester, a letter stating that he had transmitted to the President of the United States a series of resolutions passed in July last by the Society; and that the President had received them with the "most grateful satisfaction." Mr. Adams goes on to say that such "evidently disinterested and just sympathy" will tend to inspire his Government and people with new resolution to "rescue their institutions from the dangerous abyss which American slaveholders, aided by malevolent spirits, both abroad and at home, have conspired to open before them." They believe that, in conserving, "they are promoting the ultimate interests of the human race evdry where, and they find satisfaction in the recognition of their labors.

In speaking of McClellan's capability as a candidate, to manage an election campaign, or to manage the executive affairs of the nation if elected, the Niagara correspondent of the *Times* says:—

In short, General McClellan labors under the imputation of *civic cowardice*, or of a slowness and hesitancy of judgment, which, by producing the same results, would equally prevent the execution of men who thoroughly appreciate the fact that the country is in danger, and that violent diseases require bold remedies. Notwithstanding all these things, he may even yet make himself the nominee of Chicago—but if so, he must in a very short interval take a decided step. He must disavow the policy of Mr. Lincoln's famous letter "to all whom it may concern," tear off his shoulder straps, throw down his sword, become again a citizen, and trust his fortunes to a ballot-box. By such means he may regain the military rank which he shall have temporarily renounced—be not only a general, but a creator of generals; and, as President-elect of the Union, Commander-in-Chief of all the naval and military forces of the republic.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* says:

There is not the slightest probability, not to say possibility, that the South will be willing, under any consideration, to join hands with the hated Yankee nation. A cessation of hostilities may occur—may, I now certain do occur—but the armistice will be simply for the purpose of arranging terms of separation. There is a very important movement on foot, which may have the effect of still further disrupting the unfortunate North. After the independence of the South is fully recognized, the boundary line of the new republic being the Missouri, Ohio and Potomac rivers, with West Virginia again united to the Old Dominion, it is proposed that Maryland, Delaware, and all portion of the Western States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois may come into the Southern Confederacy under the Montgomery constitution.

Political.

The French *Courier*, which has always supported the democratic party, has repudiated McClellan.

It is rumored that Pendleton is meditating a flank movement if not a retreat. It is said that he, too, is threatening to bolt the nomination in fact if not in form; that is to say, he is preparing a letter plumply indorsing the platform, and accepting it, pure and simple, as the only acceptable exposition of the principles and policy of the democratic party. Meanwhile the two Woods (Ben. and Fernando) are as busy as bees, engineering a public meeting to back up the letter. The Tribune, the *Daily News*, throwing McClellan overboard, and placing in the field some other candidate more congenial to their tastes.

A Baltimore letter says:—Without saying anything disparagingly of General McClellan, I cannot refrain from remarking that the great voice of our people is for UNION, for the first time almost in a Presidential campaign, instead of clamoring for a "change," I find the people want none. They so much dread its consequences that they would rather let well enough alone.

Preparations are making for an immense mass meeting of the Union men of Illinois, at Springfield, on the 5th of October. It is the intention of those who have the matter in hand, to make this a grand political gathering, ever held in the State of Illinois. Delegations will be present from every town and precinct in the State, and arrangements are being perfected to accommodate at least 50,000 visitors.

Vallandigham narrowly escaped a sound drubbing from a party of soldiers at the depot on his arrival at Columbus a few days ago.

The Union campaign is progressing finely in Ohio. Large meetings are being held everywhere, which rival those of last year in enthusiasm. Governor Brough, Senator Sherman, Generals Schenck and Garfield, and others, are hard at work.

Old Ben. Wade, repenting of his recent indiscretion, takes the stump for Lincoln this week.

Personal.

The stars who are underlined for the boards of the Brooklyn, New York, Academy of Music this season are: Governor Seymour, Barney Williams, Horace Greeley, Maggie Mitchell, S. B. Chittenden, Edwin Forrest, Governor Wickliffe, Madame Johannsen, Miss Anna Dickinson, Miss Lucille Western and many others.

A man named Josiah Guthrie, of Highland, Chester county, died on Wednesday last, and it is supposed by many of his neighbors that it proceeded from the glanders. Some time last spring the deceased purchased a Government horse, which proved to be affected with the glanders, and by some, whether correctly or not, it is supposed he communicated the disease to the deceased. His hands broke out with something like boils, and other parts of his body were affected in like manner. The case is a singular one. One of Guthrie's other horses also took the disease.

Two of the most corpulent men in Boston are trying the diet proposed by Mr. Banting. The weight of one of them was diminished six pounds in thirteen days, and the other lost eight pounds in twenty days. Both are now in buoyant spirits over the prospect of reducing their weight before long. Two English men—disciples of Banting—who are travelling in this country, met at one of our principal hotels the other day, and upon comparison of notes found that since discussing his directions in regard to food they had lost about a pound of surplus flesh a week. One had lost twenty-eight and the other forty-two pounds.

The Rev. Stephen Greenleaf Bulfinch has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College, Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in 1827.

A missionary in Athens, Rev. George Constantine, is engaged upon a translation of the "Pioneer Boy" into modern Greek, which is to be published in Athens this month. From reports the Greeks are very much interested in our struggle for freedom, and are anxious to know all they can about our institutions and public men.

Another Deserter from the White Flag

As fast as the color of the flag under which the supporters of McClellan are invited to rally, becomes known, desertions become more frequent. The truth is, loyal men have no liking for the White Flag raised at Chicago, and there is a general disposition to repudiate it. The Boston *Herald*, a paper of wide circulation, a supporter of Douglas in 1860, has come out against the Chicago doings. We quote a single paragraph of its article repudiating the entire concern:

"The talk about free speech, a free press, and the constitution, are very pretty, and capital catch-words to deceive honest voters. But how is it in the dominion of Jefferson Davis? How many Union men have free speech there. If a man in Virginia should dare to utter one word against Davis or his plans, he would be hung to the first tree or most convenient lamp-post for his temerity. Yet these leaders are the men that the Chicago Convention prop

THE WARNING OF A PATRIOT.

Important Letter from Gen. Wool.

The following letter by Gen. Wool, written to a friend, and not intended for publication, gives the solemn warning of a Patriot Soldier, whom the Nation has learned to honor for eminent services and the wisdom of his counsel. Had they been properly heeded three and a half years ago disunion and this devastating war would have been avoided. His admonitions now ought for that reason to have weight with his countrymen, for whose welfare he has the most earnest longing:

I was more than delighted with the views you entertain in regard to the election of McClellan to the Presidency of the United States. You have said truthfully that his "election means the trailing of our flag in the dust before its enemies, the entire subserviency of the North to the South;" and you might have added the surrender of the United States to Jefferson Davis and his Government. That such is the intention, if they succeed in the election of McClellan, of the leaders of this wide-spread conspiracy of peacemakers, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It extends over the North as well as the South. Its influence is seen and felt in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, with its *headquarters in Canada*, stimulated and encouraged by the three Presidential factions in the Republican ranks, which appears to have paralyzed the whole party.

The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks the weak, the timid and cowardly of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republicans have been somewhat roused from their lethargy by the recent success of Major General Sherman. Nothing, for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan.

These successes may rouse the people and preserve our country; but nothing else, from present appearances, will have it from the danger with which it is threatened. The perils of the Union were never greater than at the present moment. The conspirators have secret associations, whose members are scattered over the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the armies and navy of the United States, and exerting all their powers to induce those who have the privilege of voting to cast their vote for McClellan, who is represented to be popular with the rank and file. At a future day I may present facts which will substantiate all I have said in regard to this dangerous conspiracy and their convention and their candidate for the Presidency.

It was not the sword of Cæsar that destroyed the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that thronged the forum with souls dead to their country's honor, and spotted with corruption.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL.

No Time to Show the White Feather.

The Chicago *Journal* says that Major Beeres, of the 16th Illinois Cavalry, who has been seven months in the South, as a prisoner, declares that, after seeing and learning what he has in rebeldom, of its weakness and wickedness, he deems it worse than suicide or treason if at this stage of the game the North should show the white feather, as the politicians of the Chicago Convention propose. The hope of this very thing—an armistice and a compromise peace—is all that now keeps the rebellion on its legs. The Major—who is an earnest, reliable and intelligent gentleman, as all who know him are aware—declares that nothing is surer than that the rebellion will end before the present year is out, if, at the national election next November, the North will exhibit an unyielding determination to prosecute the war vigorously until a peace shall be *conquered*—that the rebellion is now certainly on its last legs, and will surely be abandoned before many weeks, unless "the cowards and traitors at the North" succeed in putting new legs under it and breathing new life into it, by their pusillanimous talk about armistice, compromise and peace.

SIMPLE AND CHEAP PLAN FOR PRESERVING FRUITS.—A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: "Recently I have seen fruits put up upon a plan so cheap, so simple, and so easily performed by any member of the family, that I am pleased to furnish it. The fruit is prepared and scalded in the ordinary way, and the jars closed while the contents are *hot*. The method of sealing is by simply pasting over the mouth of the jar two thicknesses of stout manilla paper previously pasted together. Fruits thus put up for several years has kept perfectly sweet and sound as when put up in the best "self-sealing" cans or jars. To render the preservation doubly sure to inexperienced persons, I would suggest several improvements upon the plan. First, I would close the jar with a cork before pasting; this would prevent any moisture coming in contact with the paper in case the jar should be turned on one side. Second, to be sure to guard against any opening through which the air could enter, owing to any improper pasting; I would put the two pieces of paper in separately, making the outside half an inch larger, so as to extend a little below the first around the neck of the jar, thus covering any defect that may have been left in the first, firmly pasting both together; and last, I would cover the whole with a thin coat of shellac or gum Arabic. The whole process is very simple, more easily prepared than any I have seen practiced."

The water in the Thames, in some parts of it, is so discolored as to look like ink. The discharge of the sewerage of Banbury into the Cherwell has been complained of by a miller who lives lower down the stream, but who is likely to die if he remains there, and whose wife and family have been nearly poisoned by the perfidious and unsavory stuff with which the bosom is loaded by the townspeople above. This has killed the fish by thousands, but greatly promoted the growth of weeds in the river, being a species of matter which, though destructive to animal life, even to that of jack and eels, is meat and drink to the vegetable kingdom. Nausea and vomiting are the effects which the Cherwell, qualified by Banbury, produces on persons in its vicinage. It emits an odor at which the nose of everybody who approaches is offended, particularly when it is stirred up by Spokes's mill-wheel. It is nearly as black as Ink, and has been used as such for the directions of parcels, which were punctually delivered. Londoners get some of it thro ngh the Isis which connects the Cherwell with the Thames.

U. S. GUNBOAT SERVICE.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

1,000 Men Wanted Immediately.

For service in the Mississippi Squadron. Good men will now find a desirable opportunity to enter the Navy, with large pay and three substantial, cooked meals per day. All recruits must be over 18 years of age, and not exceeding 45 years. The Government bounty will be proportionately divided to those entering for one, two and three years. Persons enlisting as substitutes, either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States Government.

For further particulars apply to

COMMANDING OFFICER,
United States Naval Rendezvous,
Third Story Market Building.
an23-tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$176 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.

O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON CITY, September 1, 1864, } FIRST DIVISION,

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

York, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.
Altoona, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
Lebanon, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Terms cash.

Horses sold singly.

Farmers' Cards, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military District.
se28-10th

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF EAST LIBERTY COUNTRY SEATS AND BROWNSVILLE HOUSES.—Reese Jones' executor, in order to close up the estate offer for sale 20 ACRES on the Brunkswork road, with a Dwelling House and seven acres of the Perrose estate of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This will be sold entire or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. Most of the land is planted with choice fruit trees. The deposits of sand used by our Pittsburgh Glass Houses underlies this tract. It affords sites for the finest country seats in the county.

Also, two lots 25 by 120 feet on Market street, Brownsville, Fayette county, on one of which is erected a two-story brick dwelling, and on one other a warehouse.

The title to the whole is indisputable. One-third the purchase money may remain secured on the premises until the death of Mrs. Jones. If not sold before, the East Liberty property will be offered at public sale on Thursday, the 20th of October, at 2 p. m., on the premises.

Inquire of David Aiken, County Treasurer's Office, Court House, or of Catharine Jones, East Liberty, and T. J. Bigham, Mount Washington. se7-2tawtd

AN ORDINANCE for the issuing of bonds to the amount of $10,000.

Be it ordained by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Manchester:

That the Burgess be and is hereby authorized to issue bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) in sums of $50 and $100 each, payable in one year from August 16, 1864, without interest.

Section 2. That the said bonds, when issued, shall be delivered to the Borough Treasurer, to be applied to the payment of obligations incurred in procuring volunteers to fill the quotas of the borough under the drafts ordered by the President.

Section 3. That the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the borough be and they are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law in council, met this the 8th day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
Attest: JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. se12.

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.

172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.
se12

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $20 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is secured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5 and up.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plain highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the promises that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee this very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $8 to $9 for a double suffice set.

Sets as Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au30

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☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au15dm

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SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

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ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

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☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos.

BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.

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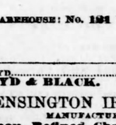

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No. 24 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANO made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done on the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

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FACULTY—Geo. Woods, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; Jos. F. Griggs, M. A., Prof. of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. Henry W. Williams, M. A., Prof. of Law; Sylvester Burnham, M. D., Prof. of Mathematics; Geo. F. Barker, B. Ph. M. D., Prof. of Natural Science; Dorville Libby, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. R. Williams, M. A., Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, L. L. D., Prof. of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Joseph Lesser, Teacher of the French Language; Rudolph Leonhart, Teacher of the German Language.

The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific Courses. The next terms will commence September 13th.

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D. KAISER & SON,

DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Glengrove Fashion Report.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-3m

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manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fourth. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel'd, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of 1t to to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best currency lating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever ten to twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dotes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-2md&w

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Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 102 Front st., Pittsburgh, 74 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

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GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

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Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

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CATAWBA

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au14-1y

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ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
15 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
10 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

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Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard:
300,000 lbs Sugar Cured Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
500,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
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J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield

ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se7] No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Coston Yarns, &c., &c, constantly on hand. se15

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GEORGE E. JONES & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se6

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JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

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WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

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H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 *WOOD STREET*,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock

UNDERCLOTHING.

Constantly receiving the latest novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
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JOHN S. LEE,

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

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Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 78 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. fe26-1y

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

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TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves at my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

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THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

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Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000.

All paid in,

10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.

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We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy18-2tawdw

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OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all subscribers.

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10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,

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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

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U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it at interest, at the rate a day, making $1 55 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
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U. S. 10-10 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

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LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

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Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

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Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

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Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Reforts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Supercharging Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, for sale from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

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Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

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McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

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SMITH, PARK & CO.,

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Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Car Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

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CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

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WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Pike street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Log Irons, Car Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

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JOSEPH S. FINCH,

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE,

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 189, 191, 196 and 198

FIRST STREET,

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13 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
70 " P. R. do.
75 " Cuba do.
100 hhds. Clayed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
250 boxes 7's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
30 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs N. O. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.
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REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS, constantly on hand and for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.
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Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-1y

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Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.

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Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES

IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately

HELD TO COURT,

Having Exposed this

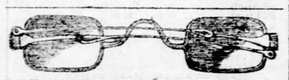
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE

UPON THE PUBLIC

SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 48, Fifth street. aug3.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those who wish cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

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E. S. MORROW, ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER No. 174 Fifth street. se5

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MOKELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

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NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my8 PITTSBURGH, PA

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

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H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED, SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. [jy28

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

M'MASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je5-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS, CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

je30-1y PITTSBURGH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIERNAN & GETTY

OFFER FOR SALE

40 Cases Cincinnati Still Catawba Wine, Vintage of 1859.

40 Cases Sparkling Catawba.

50 hf bbls. Pure Catawba Grape Brandy.

Our Still Catawba Wine is pronounced by competent judges to be a superior article, and is highly recommended for medical purposes.

We have on hand a large supply of the finest

IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS,

which we offer to the trade, and those wishing a genuine article, at reasonable rates.

A small lot of

PURE RYE WHISKY,

nine years old, by the gallon or bottle.

NO. 55 OHIO ST., N. E. COR. DIAMOND,
se7-1w ALLEGHENY CITY.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of all kinds used in

PUBLIC SCH

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

Par	Val	BANKS Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	73¾	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	78	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	59¾	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	87	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	66	" 5
50	M. & M.	—	—	60	" 5
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	—	—	108	—
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
100	First National, Al'y	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	6 p ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
50	Western	—	—	50½	May 2.50
50	Monongahela	34	—	32	$3.00
50	Eureka	50	—	50½	$4.00
50	Pittsburgh	74	—	74	$4.00
25	Allegheny	—	—	27	$3.00
25	People's	28	—	28	$4.00
50	Penna.	22½	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	23¾	5 p ct.
25	St. Clair Street	—	—	44¾	5 p ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	51¾	5 p ct.
25	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	35	$1.50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	11	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	73¾	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	109½	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	111¾	—
50	Connellsville	—	—	12¾	—
50	do (Interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	—	—	10¾	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
34	Birmingham	—	—	41½	—
50	Citizens	—	—	60	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	34¾	33¾	$2 50
25	Allegheny	—	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 p ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	30	—	12 p ct.
10	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	11¼	1 p ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	—	12¾	2 p ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	100	4 p ct.
5	Iron City	—	—	—	1¾
2	Horse Neck	—	—	—	1¾
8	Stella	—	—	—	—
5	Fayette	—	—	—	1¾
5	Story	—	—	—	2½
4	Fiem'g & Blood farm	—	—	—	2 p ct.
10	Olmstead	—	—	—	—
10	Rynd farm	—	—	—	—
10	Phenix	—	—	—	—
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk	—	—	11¾	—
50	Monga'ela Navig'n	—	—	45	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6s	—	—	82	—
	do Scrip 6s	—	—	80	—
	Pittsburgh 6s	—	—	79	—
	do 6s	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6s	—	—	103	—
	do 6s	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y R. R. 6s	—	—	103	—
	do 10 mortg	—	—	83	—
	Connellsville R.R. 6s	—	—	75	—
	Steub. R.R. 6s	—	—	96¼	—
	All. Co. Bounty 6s	—	—	80	—
	Pitt tp. Bounty 6s	—	—	6½	—
	Philip	—	—	3	—
	Ohio Valley	—	—	2	—
	El Dorado	—	—	3	—
	Cherry Run Central	—	2	3	—

WEDNESDAY, September 14—P. M.

There is a general quiet in the Oil Stock market to-day. Little or no disposition is manifested by operators to take hold, and the Oils are permitted to rest for one day. So great has been the pressure for Oil Shares that there has been almost impossible to manufacture them fast enough. We are of the opinion, however, that the market has arrived at that point when the supply has got ahead of the demand.

—The following interesting article on the subject of Oil Companies we copy from the *United States Morning Journal*, and is worthy of a careful perusal by parties infected with the "Oil fever:"

There are now afloat in the Philadelphia stock market at least seven millions of capital shares issued by about one hundred and fifteen Oil Companies. A list of one hundred and four Oil Companies now on our table, shows a total of 6,262,250 capital shares, equal to 60,121 shares for each company.

The total number of shares issued by all the railroad companies in Pennsylvania, that use locomotive power, does not exceed two and a half millions, being little more than one-third the number of shares issued by the oil companies organized in Philadelphia alone. The 3,300 miles of locomotive railroad in use in Pennsylvania cost $200,000,000, and yet this vast property is represented by less than one-fourth the number of shares issued by the companies owning the oil wells in Pennsylvania; for it must be taken into consideration that there are oil companies organized elsewhere than in this city, a single oil company organized in New York, or put on that market, having its capital divided into six hundredthousond shares.

Speculators interested in the original allotment of shares, and brokers whose commissions are imposed on the number of shares bought and sold, are the parties specially benefitted by the existing plan of oil company organization, because it is impossible to keep the credit of even a producing oil company on a stable basis, where there are 200,000 or 100,000 or 50,000 shares on the market. Shares subscribed for on speculation that are thrown in the market like corks on the water, bobbing up and down with every ripple on the surface. And not till after the companies that own producing wells shall have consolidated their shares to a minimum number, say from 200,000 to 20,000, will they be held more generally for investment and less for speculation. The State is full of examples where companies that originally issued 200,000 shares, afterward cut the number down to 20,000 shares. The Lehigh Zinc Company is a notable case of this sort.

—The oil region of Pennsylvania is a producing region dotted with wells that yield copiously in gallons, and earn largely in dollars. The interest of the oil region, moreover, is in the well product of oil and in the market price of oil, more than in the shad-roes of capital shares and fitful changes in stock speculations. The oil region and its investing friends, too, are interested in having bogus companies that were organized only to sell shares weeded out of the market. Hence, the sooner the oil companies begin to reorganize on a basis of say twenty thousand shares, the sooner will permanent investors buy and hold oil shares to enjoy dividends paid out of the product and profit of the oil wells.

Two years ago, oil which is now worth $12 per barrel at Titusville, was at Titusville $1 per barrel. And with the revulsion of the market, for in all markets there are fluctuations, oil lapses into low figures, oil stocks will fall to zero in the market; because speculators will unload and sell out, leaving their places to be filled with a better class of holders, who, after buying at low rates, will diminish the number and increase the par of oil shares. And then, with the shad roe companies reorganized, and the weekly shipments of oil from the wells regularly published, there will be attached more confidence to the oil trade, and the producing companies will rise in credit according to a scale based on well product and commercial value. The product of the oil region in 1863, was, we believe, 2,000,000 barrels.

At the low prices that ruled two years ago this product, which fluctuates less in quantity than in price, netted a considerable sum. At the prices of 1864 the product of the region will realize an enormous income. But parties who buy oil shares these days must bear in mind that now there are an hundred million of dollars of oil shares issued in the stock markets, to represent the same product which, two years ago, was held by individuals and partnerships whose modest aspirations did not rise to the contemplation of millions, neither of shares nor dollars.

Our faith is in the oil region and in the product of its wells, but the present stock basis of the oil companies we believe is deceptive and wrong, and in need of readjustment.

Government Awards at Chicago.

The following awards for supplying commissary stores were on Saturday made by Major J. McL. Taylor, Chief Commissary:

B. A. Adams & Co., 1,000 bbls "Adams' XXXX" flour, $11 00.

B. A. Adams & Co., 1,000 bbls "Union Mills" $10 75.

Home & Robbins, 100 bbls beans, $2 70.

Home & Robbins, 300 bbls beans, $2 75.

Home & Robbins, 100 bbls beans, $2 60.

D. J. Ely & Co., 150,000 lbs sugar, $28 80.

Gould & Bros., 1,240 lbs star candles, 68, 40c ₱ lb.

Gould & Bros., 1,260 Gs star candles, 78, 44c ₱ lb.

Geo. W. Flanders & Co., 16,000 gails vinegar, 31c ₱ gail.

J. S. Kirk & Co., 40,000 lbs soap, $11 88.

Webster & Co., 37,500 lbs soap, $11 25 ₱ cwt.

Boston Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shipping List* says a shut for California there is very little inquiry. We shipments from this port the past week, and from New York but 25 cases have been forwarded.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1864.	1863.
For the week, cases	602	1,105
Since Jan. 1	50,588	43,876
Total	50,520	45,091

Showing an increase compared with last year of 11,429 cases.

Philadelphia Auction Sales

By order of the U. S. Marshal,—300 bales of Cotton, at from 129 to 174 ₱ lb., cash. Only a few bales sold at the former rate.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

Business was not very active yesterday. The weather was not very favorable for handling produce; in the afternoon we had a heavy rain; we may look for another rise in our rivers Business on the wharf was brisk. The steamer "Pilgrim" left for St. Louis with one of the best trips of the season. The new steamer "Onward" leaves this morning for Cincinnati. The "Maggie Hays" was detained yesterday, but will cut loose to-day for St. Louis. The new steamer "J. S. Hall" is loading for St. Paul. The "Guidon" will be the Saturday Cincinnati packet. The Wheeling packets for to-day are the steamers "Lizzie Martin" and "Revenue." The new packet "Anna," Capt. Maratta, is announced for Cincinnati. Among the sales, we note as follows:

BACON—The market was firm, and has been so for some time past. The demand has been upward both for home use, and for lots for Government purposes. The sales yesterday were: Shoulders, 10,000 lbs at 19½@19½c; Plain Hams, 15,000 lbs at 20½@21c; Sides, ribbed, 6,000 lbs at 20½@21c; Sugar-cured Hams, 1,000 lbs at 27c.

DRIED BEEF—Was firm with a steady demand for home purposes. The stock on hand is small, and is daily growing less, and prices seems to have settled down to 25c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Was firm, with a good demand for No. 1 and No. 2, with sales of 50 bbls of the former at $1,85, and 25 bbls of the latter at $1,75 ₱ gallon.

LARD—Market very firm under light supplies with sales of 25 tierces of Leaf at 24½@25c.

MESS PORK—The stock on hand at present is said to be very light, and this causes a firm market for it, while that of Mess Pork in New York. We quote nominally at $42@43.

PEACHES—The receipts during the past week have fallen off, and prices are tending upward We note sales of 200 boxes Eastern at $3 50 @4,25.

POTATOES—The receipts have increased, and prices are down some so firm; sales of 25 bbls, Jersey Sweet, at $7,50@8,00.

TALLOW—Prices have rufed firm for some time past. Sales of 10 bbls at 16c ₱ lb. The stock on hand is small.

FLOUR—The market was steady, with a good local demand. The receipts by the river were large, and the line shares was, as usual, forwarded to the East by rail. Our dealers, at least the principle leading ones, never allow Flour to be sacrificed, and if they cannot sell they hold on until the turn of the wheel brings them the figures they have set. The principle demand was for the better grades, and Extra was in moderate request at $10,00. Extra Family sold to the extent of 240 bbls at $11,00@11,25 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—The demand was not so brisk; small sales of Timothy was made at $6 75@7. Flax, $3@3 20.

GRAIN—Was in moderate demand. Barley—All good parcels offered find purchasers at $2. Oats were firm; sales 700 bush, first hands, at 81@85c; sales from store at the usual advance. Corn—Sales 1 car shelled, delivered, $1 55; 700 bush do, at depot, $1 50. Wheat was firm, with a fair inquiry; sales prime quality red, $2 08@2 10; choice white, $2 15@2 18 ₱ bush. Rye—Nothing doing.

HAY—The market was inactive for the want of cars to operate with; four loads were disposed of at $35@40 ₱ ton.

GROCERIES—Were firm, with a steady trade demand. The sales were 700 bush, first hands, 24c; 10 do Porto Rico, 24½c; 5 hhds Orleans, 29c; Crushed, 20 bbls, 32c, and 20 bbls "B" Coffee, 29c. Molasses—Sales 50 bbls Orleans, $1 25. Coffee—Sales 30 sks Rio, 52@53c. Sugar—Sales 10 bbls Lovering's at $1 50, and 10 do, Havenyer & Elder's, $1 30 ₱ gallon. Rice firm; sales 10 sacks Rangoon at 16c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

September 12.

The arrival and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue drove yard continue large, reaching about 2,400 head. The market is rather dull, but prices are without any material change. No. 1, Western and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at from 16@17c, No. 2 at 14@15½c, and common at from 10@13c ₱ lb, as to quality. About 1,100 head sold to go to Baltimore, at from 7@8c ₱ lb for heavy. The market closed very dull, and about 400 head were left over.

SHEEP—Are better; 6,500 head sold at 6½@8c ₱ lb gross, for common to extra.

COWS—Are without change; 125 head sold at $25@$65 ₱ head, as to quality.

HOGS—Are advanced; 2,300 head sold at the different yards at from $18 50@$20 the 100 lbs nett.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

1,000 head from Pennsylvania.
575 head from Illinois.
425 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard reach about 6,500 head this week. The market is firm and prices have got advanced. Common to fair are selling at from 6½@7c ₱ lb, and good to extra at 7½@8½c ₱ lb, gross.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard reach about 125 head, selling at former rates. Springers at from $150@$40 a head, and Milch Cows at from $45 to $65 00 ₱ head as to quality.

CALVES—About 38 head; sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 7½@9c ₱ lb, as to weight and condition.

HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 2,300 head. The market is firm, and prices have advanced, with sales $18 50@20 00 the 100 lbs nett, as to quality.

1,714 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at prices up to $20 00 the 100 lbs net, the latter for good corn-fed.

500 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $18 50 @20 00 the 100 lbs net.

Chicago Grain Market.

Sept. 13.

There was very little inquiry for Flour, and the market was dull and 30@40c ₱ bbl lower, with sales of only about 1,500 bbls, at $11 25 for White Winter Extras; $11 25 for Red Winter Extras; and $10@10 25 for good to choice Spring Extras:

Wheat was unsettled and "panicy"—prices showing a decline on Saturday's quotations of 3@4c ₱ bushel, with sales of about 128,000 bushels, at $1 90@1 95 for No. 2 Red; $1 85 for Rejected Red; $1 94@1 95¾ for No. 1 Spring; $1 88@1 90 for No. 2 Spring; and $1 8@1 83 for Rejected Spring —the market closing quiet at $1 89½@1 90 for No. 2 Spring. The demand for the "short interest" was quite marked for a time, and this tended to sustain prices.

The Corn market shows a further decline of 1 per bushel, with sales of only 95,000 bushels, at $1 30@1 32 for No. 2 River and Canal Corn afloat, $1 31@1 32 for No. 1 Corn in store; and $1 30@1 30½ for No. 2 Corn in store—the market closing steady at $1 31 for No. 1 Corn, and $1 30 for No. 2 Corn in store.

Oats were less active and about 1c per bushel lower, with sales of 100,000 bushels, at 60c for No. 1, 61@61½c for No. 2, and 61½c for Rejected—closing steady at 61c for No. 1, and 60½ 60½c for No. 2.

Rye declined 2c per bushel, with sales of only about 7,000 bushels at $1 31@1 33½ for No. 1, and $1 27@1 28½ for No. 2, closing quiet at $1 31 for No. 1, and $1 28 for No. 2. The demand, however, was very light.

The market for Barley ruled exceedingly flat, and we note a further decline of 30@35c ₱ bushel, with sales of only about 500 at 190@1 95 for No. 2, and $1 70 for rejected in store.

Chicago Hay Market.

September 13, 1864.

Timothy is in better supply, with a fair demand. Prices have declined $1 00 ₱ ton. Prairie Hay is in good supply, and fair demand, on previous quotations we note a decline of $1 00 ₱ ton. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$23 00@24 00
Timothy, loose pressed	22 00@23 00
Timothy, beater pressed	18 00@20 00
Timothy, beater pressed	15 00@16 00
Prairie, loose pressed	14 00@15 00
Prairie, loose	14 00@15 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$27 00@28 00
Timothy, loose pressed	26 00@27 00
Timothy, loose	25 00@26 00
Prairie, beater pressed	21 00@22 00
Prairie, loose pressed	18 00@20 00
Prairie, loose	17 00@18 00

Louisville Tobacco Market.

September 13.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at the auction warehouse were 165 hhds. The prices obtained at the Picket warehouse were as follows: $8 to 9 80 for low grades; lugs to fair leaf, 10 to 34 25, and 1 hhd bright lead at 41. At the Ninth street warehouse the prices ranged from 10 to 35 35. At the Boone warehouse, 7 hhds sold at 6 60 to 9 95, the bulk at 8 to 9 75. At the Louisville warehouse the break was of better grades, thought 5 hhds sold at 8 to 9 10, 3 at 10 to 11 50, the bulk at 15 25 to 25 50, 3 hhds at 26 to 27 50, 1 at 41, 2 at 48, 1 at 44, 1 at 46 50, 1 at 49 50 and 1 at 50.

A Short Tobacco Crop.

The Louisiana *Journal*, of last week, says the tobacco crop of Pike county threatens to be almost a total failure. The scarcity of labor and the protracted drouth in the early part of the summer interfered materially with planting, and now the fields that were planted are being eaten up by worms. Labor continues scarce, and farmers cannot procure hands to work their crops.

What is said of Pike county may be said of all the tobacco counties of the State, with, perhaps, the exception of Franklin. The crop will not be half an average.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

September 13.

Tobacco active with full prices, with shipping leaf a shade higher. Sales are 122 hhds at $2 50 to 7 sweetlugs; $8 to $8 35 for scraps; green lugs $8 to $9 50; factory do, $10 75 to $12 25; planters' do, $12 50 to $14 75; common shipping leaf, $15 50 to $20 50; medium do, $21 25 to $29 25; good do, $27 75 to $35 50; manufacturing leaf remains unchanged. Bids on 26 hhds were rejected.

Butter Speculators Frightened.

[From the Boston Journal.]

A New York butter speculator a few days ago sent orders to his agent in Potsdam, New York, to sell a thousand tubs of butter which he had been holding for high price, for the most he could get. The splendid condition of the fall feed, taken in connection with the reduced consumption of butter, will disappoint many farmers and speculators who are holding their butter for higher prices. It was selling in New Hampshire last week for from thirty-five to forty cents a pound.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

September 13.

The report of the North Missouri stock-yard for to-day is the following: Received 160 cattle, 156 sheep and 82 hogs. The cattle were all sold at 5@6c gross ₱ lb. Receipts for the past two days have fallen off. There is a firm feeling in the market.

Chicago Dry Goods Market.

The General Dry Goods market is dull, and country dealers are held off till Gold becomes settled. Meanwhile holders are firm in their views, and we have no material change to note in quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, Sept. 14, 1864.

BUSINESS—We did not learn of a single transaction yesterday. Buyers were not on hand. It would be difficult to fix the figures for Crude at the present time, as nobody wanted to purchase. The Eastern markets offer no inducements to purchase, there being no margin to operate on. It certainly looked as if the bottom had fell out of the oil market. The receipts by the river were light. The gold market was again irregular. This, together with other matters, prevented buyers from entering the market. It may be some days before we have any sales to record, whilst the market may open up during the day. The whole matter depends on the Eastern markets. It was currently reported among the oil men that a heavy oil firm in Philadelphia had gone by the board. The name was not made public, hence it was not known who would be the victims. The facts will probably leak out to-day. The failure is said to be a heavy one. In the absence of sales we omit figures, as it would be impossible to give anything reliable.

Benzole—The only operations that came under our notice was 75 bbls of deordorized at 35c per gallon.

Imports of Oil per A. V. Raroad.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Company, 43 bbls refined oil, for Boston.

Petrona Company, 67 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

J. Reed, Jr., & Co., 40 bbls engine oil, for Albania.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 15, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¾ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¾ inch	8½
1¾ to 1¾, by ¾ to ¾ inch	8¾
1¾ to 1¾ by 5¾ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¾ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
¾ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

	₱ lb
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	9½
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¾ and 1¾	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
⅞ inch	11½
¾ inch	12½
⅝ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½
2¼ to 2¾	8¾
2¾ to 3¼ inch	9
3¼ to 4 inch	9½
3¾ to 4 inch	9¾
⅜, ¾ and ⅞ inch	8¾

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¾
¾ and ¾ inch	9

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	9
¾ and ¾ inch	9½

SHEET.

	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

⅜-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Crow Bills	9½
" Wings	9¾

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ½, 7-16 and ½ inch	9¾
1¼ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12
8d and 9d	9 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½
4d and 5d	9 37½
3d	10 37½

Casing Nails.

6d	10 13
8d	9 88
10d	9 63
12d	9 63
16d	9 63

Finishing.

6d	10 63
8d	10 38
10d	10 13
12d	10 13
16d	10 13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

PITTSBURGH LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, September 15, 1864.

The Lumber market, generally speaking, has been firm with a good demand for the various descriptions. The following are the sales:

GREEN LUMBER—In raft; sales 600,000 feet at $25@26 per M.

BRIDGE AND BARGE TIMBER—Was ready sale, prices ranging from 22@26 cents per cubic foot.

BOARDS—Lumber—Was dull. Prices range from 14@16c per cubic foot.

SHINGLES—Scarce. Prices range from $5@7 per M.

LATH—The market was entirely bare; prices nominal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R.

De Lange & D, 1 car fire brick; J J Raby, 2 cars staves, J S Liggett, 144 bags wheat, 1 car do; R Dalzell & Co, 25 bxs cheese; W Cooper, 90 dozen brooms; Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Mrs Parker, 9 sacks rye; Martin O & B, 1 car iron; Beck & Co, 60 bbls salt; W McKeown, 90 bbls oil.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Springer & Co., 107 green hides, 145 dry do; Hussey & Co., 200 pcs iron; Park & Bro 302 do do; Bryce & Co., 99 bbls lard; G. N. Hoffstot 106 green hides; Dilworth & Bowen 17 bdls leather, 17 rolls; J Rhodes, 200 bgs barley; Spencer & Co., 112 do do; J B Canfield, 43 bxs cheese; Schomaker & Co., 40 do do; R T Kennedy, 301 sks wheat.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER ANNA.—Spencer & McRay, 82 empty bbls; B A Fahnestock & Co., 20 boxes candles; R. Robinson & Co., 1 box; Henderson & Bro., 10 boxes soap; D. Wallace, 2 bbls spirits; R. T. Kennedy & Bro., 750 bbls wheat; R. H. King, 20 sacks feathers; Jos. Fleming, 1 box candles; J. Lockart, 11 boxes candles; T. B. Young & Co., 6 pieces furniture; Clarke & Co., 50 bbls tallow, 75 bdls willows, 4 bbls hand cut tobacco, 250 bbls whisky, 2 boxes and 3 rolls leather, 333 bbls flour, 60 sks rags, 55 sks wool, 26 bbls bacon, 158 sks wheat, 41 sks and 15 bbls roots, 2 bbls wax, 1 bale Goods, Lambert & Shipton; J. Painter & Co., 10 bbls oil; Spang, Chalfant & Co., 5 do; J. W. Hare, 11 pkgs; J. Hall & Co., 95 rolls leather, 30 do sole leather; Kirk & Parker, 19 tes lard; Logan & Gregg, 20 boxes merchandise; J. Spiane, McKee & Bro., 4 hhds broken glass; J. Schmidt, 1 pkg; M. Meyl, 5 cases and 1 box; J. Schmidt, 1 pkg; M. Meyl, 5 cases and 1 box; J. Tobacco; L. L. Fahnestock & Co., 50 boxes; J. L. Barker, 10 pkgs; Isaacs, 30 kegs spirits, owner, 151 sks wheat.

PER OHIO VALLEY—Petroleum Oil Company, 2 bbls; B Leech, 210 bbls flour; E McGraw & Co, 1 hhd tobacco; B A Fahnestock Son, & Co, 8 bbls flour; Lyon Shrob & Co, 6 bbls oil; Lambert & Shipton, 50 bbls whiskey; Spencer & McKay, 30 E bbls; Clarke & Co, 33 bbls whiskey, 9 hhds bacon, 1,692 bbls flour, 28 hhds and 1 box tobacco, 1,200 sacks wheat, and 1 box.

Toledo Grain Market.

September 13.

The market opened very quiet, with only a moderate demand for Wheat; Amber Michigan sold at former quotations, and No. 2 Red declined 2c. Buyers of corn demanded a concession of 1c. Oats steady. No enquiry for Flour.

FLOUR—No transactions; market weak.

WHEAT—On 'Change quiet; after the receipt of Gold report at 1 P. M. the market closed dull and lower. Sales on 'Change; 2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 49; 1,500 bu No. 2 Red at $2; 357 bu rejected at $1 70.

CORN—Market quiet; on 'Change buyers demanded a concession of 1c; $1 35 was offered.

OATS—Sales 2,664 bu at 70c.

RYE—No transactions.

BARLEY—In demand at $1 90.

SALT—Steady; Fine $3 60 ₱ bbl.; Coarse and Ground Solar, $3 65.

New York Wool Market.

WOOL—The New York *Ship List* reports market dull and unsettled, and prices for foreign and domestic very unsettled. Sales of 75,000 lbs domestic fleece, chiefly Wisconsin, Michigan and State at $1@1 10, but including inferior as low as 95c, and desirable light conditioned as high as $1 12@1 15; 20,000 lbs pulled at $1@1 10, including 'lambs' at $1 02½@1 05; 45,000 lbs slightly burry California at 50@58c; 180 bales Cape (passed at the public sale) 54c; 171 do white Donskoi 77½@78c; 97 black and grey do at 69@69½c; 50,000 lbs African and Spanish on private terms, and 6,000 lbs Nolls 96c.

Chicago Wool Market.

September 13.

The decline in the rates of gold, with its present downward tendency, has unsettled this market, and considerably reduced transactions. On previous quotations we note a decline of 3c per lb, and the present rates there are more sellers than buyers. We quote:

Fine light fleece, ₱ lb	95@1 00
Medium fleece, ₱ lb	90@1 00
Coarse do, ₱ lb	90@1 00
Factory Tub Washed, ₱ lb	1,00@1 05

WHITE HOUSE,

PERRYSVILLE,

ALLEGHENY CO., PA.

JOS. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.

se13-3m

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Ohio Valley	Johnson	Cincinnati.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Wheeling.
Revenue	Muhleman	Wheeling.
Anna	Maratta	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Pilgrim	Brickell	St. Louis.
W. F. Curtis	Thormilly	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

THE Wheeling Packets for this day are the steamers Lizzie Martin and Revenue. They will depart at noon.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet of water in the channel, and about at a stand. During the afternoon we had one of the heaviest rains of the season.

THE new steamer Onward being unavoidably detained, will positively leave this day for Cincinnati. Captain James Mellon has command, whilst Mr. Spear will do the financiering.

WE were pleased to meet our old friend Speer, former clerk of the steamer Arcola. He has taken charge of the office of the new steamer Onward, which goes for Cincinnati this day, positively. We take pleasure in recommending the boat and its officers.

TO STEAMBOATMEN.—Means, Kyle & Co., have opened a new coal yard at Portsmouth for the accommodation of Steamers. The measure will be given as at Hanging Rock. The yard is in charge of Capt. Wash. Williamson.

THE fine steamer Maggie Hays, Captain Hendrickson's pretty vessel, is announced for St. Louis. This boat has the best accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE new and splendid passenger steamer "Anna," Capt. J. H. Maratta, will leave for Cincinnati on Saturday. She has just returned from Cincinnati, where she was visited by a large number of steamboat men, who pronounced her one of the best adapted boats ever built. The Captain understands how to get up a first-class packet and to command one afterwards. The fleet Clerk is Mr. Wm. Maratta, a clever and attentive officer.

THE new and pretty steamer, J. S. Hall, Capt. John Woodburn, leaves for St. Louis and St. Paul on Saturday. She was built under the superintendence of her commander, an officer who has no superior in getting up a money making boat. Among the finest successful boats were the Undine, Tahlequa and General Grant. The Pilgrim and the J. S. Hall will soon be able to do their own reporting.

WHEELING.

Wednesday's *Intelligencer* says:

The river was falling yesterday with fourteen and a half feet of water in the channel. The Victor, No. 2, arrived from below. She is in the government service, and her movements are consequently, very uncertain.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

The river has receded six inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 13 feet hence to Louisville, and 4½ feet in the steamboat pass over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 7 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 2½ feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 4 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

The Dunleith, from Pittsburgh; Cottage No. 2 from Marietta and New York from Louisville were among the arrivals.

The Starlight left for Louisville where she will load for Pittsburgh. The Allen Collier returned to the Kanawha with a fair trip. The Emma No. 2 departed for Portland to Cairo with a trip of people and freight. The Clyde No. 3 for Pittsburgh, and Rodolph, for Tennessee river also departed.

Several pairs of floating coal boats, from Pittsburgh, passed down yesterday, for the Lower Mississippi.

The Empire Queen leaves for Goodrich's Landing, on the Lower Mississippi, this evening, having been chartered by Mr. Tibbets to transport supplies, implements, &c., to his cotton plantation.

Captain J. V. Hurd, of the famous packet Missouri, is at the Spencer House. He reports his mammoth palace in fine trim, and awaiting a resumption of business to New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The low boat Gen. Irwin, bound up from Louisville with a tow of empty barges broke one of her cylinders in East Bend. Her crew arrived here yesterday on the Kewanna.

The Liberty No. 4 leaves for Johnsonville, Tennessee, on Thursday, with four barges, containing 1200 tons of government freight.

Captain James Kountz has a new steamer James Good, building at Portsmouth, will be ready in two weeks.

Captain Ross Doyle is also sojourning at the Spencer.

The General Lytle dropped down to the levee yesterday, and we believe the General Buell, to-day, in his mail line to Louisville.

The Melnotte was at Duvall's Bluff, on White River, on the 3rd instant. Crew all well.

The Aurora left for Memphis, via the Tennessee River, in charge of Captain Marsnal, late of the Quartermaster's Department of this city.

There was five and a half feet, and stationary in the Tennesse River, on Monday.

STEAMER COLUMBIA, Cairo, Ill., September 12.—Nothing of importance at this point. We left St. Louis on Wednesday at at 3 p. m., with all the freight we dared to take, fearing all the water the Mississippi afforded; and such a river was never before seen—snags, roots, logs, trees, sunken boats, wrecks, and rocks. We met with great difficulty in getting through safely. We met the Mepham at Platin Rock, Vulcan at Bush Island, and the h